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THE GIFT OF
Mr. C. K. Wead

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RECORDS
OF THE
Columbia Historical Society
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMPILED BY
THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION AND THE
RECORDING SECRETARY

Volume 14



WASHINGTON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1911

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BY THE
COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1911

The Warrip Press
WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Mr. C. A. Read

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2-11-1914

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WILLIAM MAYNE DUNCANSON.



WILLIAM MAYNE DUNCANSON.

By ALLEN C. CLARK.

(Read before the Society February 8, 1910.)

When the subject of this sketch first blinked at the daylight I don't know—nor where. The vessel swung into the Battery; the gang-plank was thrown in place, and that day in August, 1794, William Mayne Duncanson, —Captain Duncanson—first stepped on the American shore. Over the main came with the Captain, Thomas Law. In India, the Captain had been a marine merchant and his fellow voyager, a governor. The Captain located at 48 Broad Street and Mr. Law, 47 Broadway. Neighbors were James Greenleaf at 112 Liberty and James Ray at 134 Greenwich. Mr. Ray also had adventures in India.

Not only these, other Anglo-Indians, who had been moguls in India met upon the thoroughfares of the Federal City, among them, William Duane, a journalist, and James Barry, a merchant. Then actually was the East India Company with headquarters in Philadelphia. These adventurers came not with empty exchequers.

“And now approach'd their fleet from India, fraught
With all the riches of the rising sun.
And precious sand from southern climates brought.”

Dryden.

In the land of golden light and golden sands they gleaned golden harvest and they came with dreams of greater golden gathering. Where were silence, swamps and stumps, they saw in visions, bazaars, temples and

mosques, and in the city, squares lined in ink on paper—compounds of East Indian grandeur and gorgeousness. The dreams were delusions; the life of Duncanson is story of all.

The Captain was straight and of attractive build—tall and narrow. His coat was scarlet with wide trimmings and high collar in buff, garnished with great buttons big as medals of honor and golden epaulettes, a ruffled shirt and a blue stock. He had bright hazel eyes, high cheek bones, a high forehead and a height of powdered brown hair with a queue, of course, behind. He looked for all the world like General Burgoyne in the rotunda of the Capitol surrendering the sword.

Duncanson ventured the fortunes of the sea. A *sea-captain* is a title that fits him well, and so let him be. But when Duncanson, absorbed in fond recollection of dress parade, donned his regimentals with golden braid and his cap with the glittered band and buckled his belt around and in the holster fitted his pistol and in the hanger fixed his scabbard and sword and then stood erect and absently cried, "Attention!" he, looked very much like a *land captain*; as he was. And, indeed, it is not romancing to relate that the Captain in these drawing room reviews was reminded of the gala affairs when in gay accoutrement he aroused admiration and the acclaim:

"See, now comes the captain all daub'd with gold lace;
O la! the sweet gentleman! look in his face;
And see how he rides like a lord of the land,
With the fine flaming sword that he holds in his hand,
And his horse, the dear *criter*, it prances and rears,
With ribbons in knots at its tail and its ears." *Swift.*

Now Duncanson had

"Long galleries of ancestors."

"Old captains and dictators of their race."

Dryden.

And of the gentility he inherited "from dead men's dust and bones" he did not squander, rather added to the principal. Of an early branch was William Duncanson, a military adherent of the house of Argyll, the ninth earl, and the William Mayne, who visited him, is creditably the Baron Newhaven. Captain Duncanson had respectable antecedents and he had good education—he phrased correctly and penned boldly. The Captain soon after his arrival was joined by his sister, Miss Martha Duncanson and her friend, Lydia Knott.

James Greenleaf, Robert Morris and John Nicholson, a syndicate, had contracted to purchase of the lots in the city of Washington, eighty-five hundred or forty-two per cent of all. For the syndicate, Greenleaf was the executive. He, as stated, was a neighbor of Duncanson and Law in that part of Manhattan where now the towers reach cloudland. Greenleaf was sanguine and persuasive and had Law so enthused that within four months of his advent in America, he invested \$133,333 in Washington lots with the option to purchase or to loan upon them as security.

Greenleaf, a native of Boston, was the United States consul at Amsterdam. He was a merchant with stores in New York and Amsterdam; a stock speculator in American and Dutch securities. For schemes he was a genius; a diplomat for he had adroitness and assurance. To his local agent, Cranch, he makes Law, himself, the bearer of the message that he is to be as clay in the potter's hands—that is the reading under the lines:

Philad^a, 17 Feb^r, 1795.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

My particular & beloved friend Mr. Thomas Law will bear this to you—as I have repeatedly expressed to you how nearly I have at heart to unite Mr. Law's talents & efforts to yours, in the promotion of my favorite object, the federal establish-

ment, I shall forbear repetition; but beg only that you would receive Mr. Law as one who is deserving your warmest friendship & confidence, & who possesses mine in an unlimited degree & that you would practice every possible endeavor to render his residence at the City Comfortable & agreeable.

Mr. L. will probably be accompanied by his friend Duncanson whom I also recommend to your kind attentions—

With regard to the selection of Lots for M^r Law you will have due reference to what has passed thereon in writing observing nevertheless that it is essential to my happiness that Mr. L. should be pleased with his purchase & with your manner of conducting towards him in the selection of the property to be transferred to him—

believe me with truth & affection

your

JAMES GREENLEAF

WILLIAM CRANCH, Esq., City of Washington.

Law and Duncanson came together. They arrived February 23, 1795, and on the day following the letter was handed to Cranch with another dated, December 20, 1794

It may be urged that the Law-Duncanson-Cranch correspondence is trivial, without interest or historical value. Having from divers and diverse sources succeeded in collecting it complete I make bold to include it all. It teaches at least that the cleverest diplomacy is that of plate and glass and knife and fork. It shows that the surest success in large land deals is in summoning that ally, none other

“Than that all softening, overpowering knell.
The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell.”

Byron.

To Cranch.

(Wednesday, February 25, 1795.)

DEAR SIR:

If you are disengaged to-morrow, will you favor M^r Duncanson & me with your company to dinner at 3 o'clock.

I shall esteem it a favor if you could oblige me with a mem^m of the Lots you could allow me the option of, & with information when it is convenient for me to wait upon you—

I remain

D^r Sir

Y^{rs} m^t Ob^y

THO^s LAW,

Feb. 25th 1795

THO^s LAW ESQ^r

D^r Sir:

I will with pleasure accept your polite invitation to dine to-morrow & will take with me the papers from which I shall form the mem^m you request. If you will ride over the ground noted to you in Mr. Greenleaf's mem^m I will call upon you at 12 o'clock for that purpose. Shall I have the fav^r of the company of you & Mr. Duncanson to dine on Friday 2 o'clock.

I am D Sir,

Your obed^t Serv^t

W. CRANCH.

Cranch to Greenleaf.

February 27, 1795.

He seems pleased with the city, and some very great alterations must take place in his ideas before he will consent to relinquish his purchase—Captⁿ Duncanson has said something of making a purchase upon the same terms with those of Mr. Law—perhaps I shall make a contract of the same kind with him.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1795

THOS. LAW ESQ.

D^r Sir:

I am obliged to meet Messrs Morris, Nicholson & Greenleaf in Philada before 10th instant. I am therefore as anxious as you can be to complete your selection.

with respect &c I am Sr.

Yr obedt

W. CRANCH

I hope for the pleasure of meeting you at Mr. Young's at dinner.

CITY WASHINGTON, 3^d MARCH 1795

DEAR SIR:

Will you sell to me the amount of from Eight to twenty thousand pounds Pennsylvania Currency of square feet in the City of Washington to be selected by me, from all the squares you have given M^r Law at Latitude to choose from (excepting those lots which M^r Law has now chosen) at the rate of five pence Pennsylvania Currency p^r Square foot, & subject to the exact Tenor of M^r Laws articles of Agreement with Mess^{rs} Morris, Nicholson & Greenleaf—I also wish to know, such part as I may not be able to give ready money for, at what periods of instalments, you would fix the residue—

The terms of payment I can propose. As I must go to New York to Sell Stock &c for ready money— A note payable one month after date & it will be good that time before I can have inspected my Lotts— D^o of the residue one 3^d in six months—and the remainder of the residue, one year without interest.

I am Dear Sir

Your most obe^t S^t

W. M. DUNCANSON.

M^r W. CRANCH, City of Washington.

William Mayne Duncanson.

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CITY OF WASHINGTON, MARCH 3^d, 1795.

CAPT^a DUNCANSON,

Dear SIR:

I have the pleasure of receiving yours of this date—I accept & agree to the proposals made by you—you give your note payable in one month for seven thousand pounds M^d C^r—your note for one third of the residue of the amount of the Lots you may select payable in six months, and your note payable in one year for the residue of said Amount, the whole without interest.

I am, Sir,
your obed^t Serv^t

W. CRANCH.

I will expect your final Answer on next thursday morning.

W. C.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 5, MARCH, 1795.

DEAR SIR:

Agreeable to your letter of the 3^d instant I have examined the squares from which Mr. Law will be entitled to choose his number of Lots, and after he has chosen there will remain in those squares none equal in value to Mr. Law^a—In fact for his Choice I would with pleasure give six pence sooner than four pence, for that I am to choose, after him, I therefore leave to yourself whether my choice is equally four pence as Laws is five pence per square foot; and in every other respect agreeable to the Tenor of my Letter of the third to you; on these grounds I am ready to conclude the agreement before you go.

I am D^r Sir

Your most ob^t Ser^t

W. M. DUNCANSON.

CAPT^a DUNCANSON

D^r Sir:

I rec^d your fav^r of this date and think there is some justice in your observations as yours will be only a Second Choice and if Mess Morris, Nicholson and Greenleaf should not think their

Sale to Mr Law as too cheap, I think there can be little doubt of their complying with your propositions—But as my authority does not allow me to Sell under 5^d p^r-Sq—foot I cannot absolutely agree to them. I will however assent to them, subject to the ratification or disavowal of Mess^{rs} Morris, Nicholson & Greenleaf.

I am Sir, your obed^t

W. CRANCH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

5 March 1795

at noon

D^r Sir

I have received your letter of this date & agreee to it on these conditions, confident of the liberality of Messrs Morris, Nicholson & Greenleaf.

I am &c.

W. M. DUNCANSON.

Most favorably impressed with a glimpse of the city of promise they returned to Philadelphia, Law to confirm his option of purchase, Duncanson to secure a similar. Duncanson's option is in the handwriting of Mr. Cranch. It is the property of Thomas P. Woodward, Esq. It is a remarkable document as it bears the autographs of the entire syndicate, besides that of Duncanson, and of Cranch. Duncanson gave notes to the amount of £20,000, Maryland currency; £7,000 payable thirty days, £4,333 $\frac{1}{3}$, six months and £8,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ one year, with the understanding he could ratify or reject his purchase, wholly or partially, and receive the notes unpaid and lots in proportion to amount paid. He paid the notes first and second due, amounting to \$30,222.22 and declined payment of the third \$23,111.11. At 5 fr. per sq. ft. which within an inconsiderable fraction was conveyed to him.

At Greenleaf's urgent solicitation Duncanson, April 23, 1795, made a second optional purchase of 800,000 sq. ft. drawing drafts on parties in London for £12,000 Maryland currency. The idea was if the Londoners agreed to invest they would accept the paper. They declined the investment and Duncanson demanded rescission. Captain Duncanson writes Mr. Greenleaf, September 11, 1795, that the gentlemen in England are averse to purchase in the city of Washington and that he relinquishes the option; he reminds Greenleaf of his promise to protect his bills from which he derived no advantage and suggests the precaution of security from risk. On the day after Duncanson's letter, Morris, Nicholson and Greenleaf executed to him a deed, an intended second mortgage, of property to which Law already had a deed, an intended first mortgage. The notes secured were \$23,111.11 made by Duncanson under the first option, and drafts £12,000 drawn on the second. These notes and drafts were all paid, the latter by Greenleaf.

Mr. Morris to Captain Duncanson was grateful for his accommodation and frequently expressed his gratitude and once, November 24, 1796, thus:

He certainly deserves anything we can do for him in return for his friendly Conduct.

Greenleaf in other years in a *Caution*, as he caps his tirades, discusses Duncanson's transactions with the triumvirate. The *Caution* is not altogether truthful nor altogether grateful. Greenleaf's ingratitude had an excuse in that Duncanson was cajoled by Ward to attempt sale for the drafts uncanceled yet actually paid. From this arose an injunction *Pratt vs. Duncanson and Ward*—the first equity cause in this jurisdiction—No. 1, Docket 1.

From business differences arose animosity and a duel between Duncanson and Greenleaf. We, who are ac-

quainted with the scriptures, will recall that more than a thousand years before the Christian era (1060 B. C.) duellers have decided the issue; and that while the Philistine hosts and the hosts of Israel stood on opposite mountains "the champion" (the Philistine of Gath, Goliath by name) in the valley Terebinth was a tall target for the diminutive David's sling. Clever men, celebrated men, through the centuries, and in this country until seventy years since have resorted to deadly encounter to establish honor. That dexterity and nerve can be the criterion of right or vindication is now in public opinion false and the opinion has strong second in the statutes of the States.

The interview between Duncanson and Greenleaf was in the first week of October, 1798, with witnesses quite a number of gentlemen. The space was paced off in the city of Washington or near by it. Col. Presley Thornton "bred in the same military service" as Duncanson, was his second; and George Walker, Duncanson's former friend, was Greenleaf's second. Duncanson was the challenger.

From Mr. Greenleaf's public letter of January 15, 1799 in the *Centinel of Liberty* of Georgetown:

"The charge made by me of unmanliness and want of courage on his part, (though justified by former transactions) produced in its consequences a challenge and a duel. The detail of what took place between us on the field has been variously stated: but it is not now my business to remark on the contradictions that offer in those statements; it suffices, that they all agree in the following important points:—that Capt. Duncanson and myself did meet for the purpose of fighting—that at the third signal for firing, his pistol snapped without exploding—that though possessing the right to fire, I forebore until his other pistol was handed him—that it was declared by his second, an unwarrantable act, if he gave another fire, until after receiving my reserved fire—that I declined availing myself of the advan-

tage I possessed, and that we quitted the field, Capt. D. without wiping off the stigma I had attached to him, and myself dissatisfied at not having freed society from an unworthy member.

It was not until my return to Maryland, that the injurious publications, that have appeared through the channels of your paper, came to my hand; and my determination was not to degrade myself by replying to them, but confound them by demanding a second interview. Capt. Duncanson and myself met at Annapolis on the 4th instant, on the next day I sent him a challenge . . . requiring satisfaction for his false and malicious publications, . . . he disgracefully declined the meeting . . . A few days after, we both returned to Washington, and I immediately sent him by a friend upon whom I could rely, a verbal message . . . He declined to receive the message . . . assigning for reason . . . that he thought me 'unworthy.'

"From the intimate knowledge I possess of Capt. D's propensities, I shall expect, on his part, in consequence of this publication, the groundless and abusive assertions, of a man devoid of truth, rectitude, and honor; I shall expect from him, the loud but harmless vauntings, of a braggart, but I shall look for no one manly act, or for aught that can in its most remote effects, raise him in my estimation."

These are a few paragraphs of Greenleaf's lofty billingsgate.

Colonel Presley Thornton, Duncanson's second, in the *Centinel of Liberty*, espoused the version of the principal, Greenleaf. He concludes a commendatory communication:

"If my opinion is in any wise essential for your further satisfaction I have no hesitation in declaring that I consider you a man of honor and a gentleman, and under that impression, if, Sir, on reflection you conceive you have sustained any injury from me individually I am willing to repair and give you satisfaction in any manner."

It appears by this conclusion that in the duelling days life was matched with the most trivial affairs.

The feeble snap of Captain Duncanson's pistol had hardly died away before the duel had consequence. The consequence was, I know not what then called but in the inelegance of this day's degenerate English, would be hot air. The columns, channels then, of the public prints teemed with fierce denunciation. George Walker, Greenleaf's second, was so swiftly in print that from the unsanguinary field he must have rode, and wrote as he rode, straight to the shop of the newspaper. He appeared in the channels October the 9th and the 18th and with praiseworthy impartiality had an account pleasing to Greenleaf and displeasing to Duncanson, and the other, pleasing to Duncanson and displeasing to Greenleaf. Captain Duncanson did not neglect newspaper publication, nobody connected with the affair seemed to, even the participants by pretence only maintained their honor by fighting with ink. Captain Duncanson threatened to write a pamphlet, perhaps he did. Various communications are in the *Centinel of Liberty*. Hugh T. Taggart, Esq., has this newspaper treasure and had the courtesy to let me take from it. The *Centinel* was not the only channel, the *Alexandria Times* was too. And doubtless all the contemporaries had communications on the subject beginning "Messrs. Printers."

"The feast of vultures and the waste of life," had no allurements for Captain Duncanson, although bred in alarum of war; that is a reason he decided on a second thought to spare his antagonist; another is, the unfairness of the unequal matching, he with his military training and his armory of swords and guns and a title. So he declared for arbitration.

"I now publicly make the following proposal. Let a court of honor be called of the most respectable characters in Georgetown

and Alexandria, when if I do not prove that he acted either like a coward or scoundrel in the late duel between us . . . ; then I will give James Greenleaf any satisfaction he may think proper to ask."

Whereupon, Greenleaf, too dense to comprehend Duncanson's kindly motives asserts:

"That his proposal about calling a court of honor, must appear to every individual, who has read my strictures and his answer to be a ridiculous subterfuge, under which he would gladly hide his cowardice and shelter himself from the contempt of his quondam friends."

Duncanson loaned Nicholson, individually, \$25,361.90. It was a permanent loan.

Another purchase of magnitude was that from Morris and Nicholson, October 26, 1796 in conjunction with William Deakins, Junior, and Uriah Forrest, at a consideration of \$50,000.

Mr. Ray, Mr. James Ray, was an arrant knave. He had, the characteristic means for the end, a sunshine smile, a smooth tongue, the sagacity of the serpent and the civility of a courtier.

Mr. Ray hailed from Newark-on-the-Trent. He arrived from England at New York, April, 1795. He intended, so he says, merely to stop over on his return to India. And, too, he says his fortune was from £30,000 to £40,000 sterling, and that Captain Duncanson induced him to remain and invest. Mr. Ray resided most of the time at Lamberton, New Jersey.

Captain Duncanson and Mr. Ray formed a firm, April 16, 1796, for a general line of mercantile agency and commission business with the principal place at Philadelphia and a branch at Washington and correspondents in New York and Baltimore. The circular, dated May 1, 1796, reads:

"From our long residence and connections formed at Bengal and at Bombay we presume to hope for the encouragement and patronage of our friends in that quarter, at the same time we look forward with much satisfaction to a more extensive intercourse and a free trade to the East Indies now open and allowed by treaty with Great Britain."

The Washington Branch was in Georgetown. The ventures were "not in one bottom trusted" and besides the *Mount Vernon* was the *Atlantic*. The firm's ledgers designate all attempts to gain fortune's favor as "adventures."

THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE

That the partnership lately subsisting between William Mayne Duncanson and James Ray, at this city and the city of Washington, merchants, under the firm of Duncanson and Ray, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on in the future by W. M. Duncanson, at the said city of Washington.

W. M. DUNCANSON,
JAMES RAY.

Philadelphia, 13th June 1797.

Campbell vs. Duncanson and Ray. This is a cause in the High Court of Chancery, Maryland. It began September 28, 1797, and ran into 1809. Its record requires 420 pages. Campbell was represented by Philip Barton Key, John M. Gantt and J. T. Mason; Ray by William Cranch, subsequently, by Luther Martin; Duncanson in *propria persona*. Duncanson prepared his own answers, exhibits, interrogations and attended the sessions; at the finish, John Law is entered as his attorney. Perplexing intrigue everywhere appears. Duncanson and Ray believing in special advantages arising from an American bottom purchased from Willing and Francis, Philadelphia merchants, agents of the owner Thomas Murgatroyd, the

Delaware, then at the wharf, for \$40,000. Duncanson made the negotiation and gave the firm notes which he signed for the entire consideration. The negotiation began upon the formation of the firm, Duncanson and Ray, but held up a month or so to permit the expiration of Duncanson's citizenship proceeding. Duncanson re-named the ship, the *Mount Vernon*. In May, the *Mount Vernon* was loaded with rum by the firms, Duncanson and Ray, Willing and Francis, for London; ship and cargo were insured. About June 1, the ship set sail and when a short time out was by the French captured and condemned. The firm, Willing and Francis, from its anxiety to secure a statement from Duncanson of agency was evidently committed to Murgatroyd. The insurers claimed the insured was an alien. The plot evolved so many points as to suggest a star of endless points. Every one to the affair endeavored to evade responsibility and resorted to every expedient without scruple. Of all the proficient in prevarication, Ray was the prize-winner. From the Chancellor's conclusion in Campbell against Duncanson it appears as now narrated. The artful and cunning Ray devised pretexts to prevent the enforcement from him of the payment of the firm's notes for the luckless *Mount Vernon*; he represented to Duncanson the only means for the firm to effect an escape was to deny that he, Ray, had any share in it then he would be a disinterested witness and could testify so as to defeat any action; and he drafted a letter for Duncanson to sign which at first he declined to do, yet upon the approval of a lawyer of high repute did so after alterations. Ray with this advantage meditated a scheme to secure all of Duncanson's realty. He represented to Duncanson that all he had in the world would be attached for the partnership debt unless he conveyed his property in trust and suggested a deed in fee to his sister, Miss Duncanson, accordingly unapprised of Ray's arti-

fice he made the deed to shield from impending ruin without acknowledging or recording it. The very next day came the sequent step in the scheme. Ray next represented to Duncanson that his sister was unaccustomed to business and ought not to be subjected to alarm and disquietude and recommended another deed be made and to him to be retained by Duncanson. The second deed was signed and Ray managed to have at hand the authorized officer to take acknowledgments, Duncanson put the deed in the closet with his other papers. Ray lodged with Duncanson and at an opportune moment surreptitiously abstracted the deed and then recorded it. When Duncanson was in Philadelphia, Ray spread the report his partner had forged the firm's paper, had compromised by a conveyance to him, and had absconded. Duncanson, March 13 or 14, 1797, discovered the theft and threatened Ray with exposure and thereupon, March 15, the latter made a written declaration of right to re-conveyance upon adjustment of the firm's finances. Ray was the debtor to the firm.

Duncanson and Law quarreled. Morris gives an account of the quarrel.

Phil^a Dec^r 4, 1796

W^m M. DUNCANSON, ESQ^r.,

DEAR SIR:

I cannot but feel very great Concern at seeing by the Contents of your letter of the 28^{ult} that M^r Law and you are come to a serious Dispute about the Bargain verbally made between you respecting his Property in the City of Washington. I remember well that you told me the next day that as M^r Westcott M^r Law & yourself were going home from the little Hotel where we had dined together, M^r Law broke out into some degrading Expressions respecting the City and those Persons he had to deal with about his Property in it—you mentioned some observations of M^r Westcott made to M^r Law, after which you said that you charged M^r Law with having formed a Design

of going to England, and concluded with making him an offer of £75,000 for the Property which cost him £50,000, & the price of his improvements at a fair Valuation payable in ten years with ten pcent interest payable annually and to give the whole of his and as much of your own Property as should be deemed reasonable security for the payment of Principal and In^t, that you told him the In^t would amount to more than he would expend in England or anywhere else, that M^r Law asked what was to be done in case the Interest should not be punctually paid, You answered that he might appoint a Friend to receive it with Powers to sell as much of the Property as might be needful in case of delinquency & that M^r Law said it was a Bargain &c—I do not recollect perfectly some other particulars which you mentioned respecting the Houses to be built, but I know that a Gent^l asked you afterwards to admit him to a Concern if the Bargain was seriously made, and I also remembre that a day or two afterwards when M^r Law and yourself came in the forenoon into Room at the Union Tavern at George Town, you took me out leaving Gen^l Forrest and M^r Law in the room & upon our Return M^r Law said to you “Duncanson it is not right that you and I should be making Bargains and buying & selling each other Property, we have been long friendly, crossed the sea together and we must drop this Bargain”—I do not recollect precisely your reply, but I think it did not consent to drop the Bargain altho’ I confess I expected from that Overture that you would in the end give it up—The Conversations here recited I have mentioned several times since which served to fix them on my memory, and I only related them to shew yours & M^r Laws opinions as to the value of Washington Lots—upon the whole if M^r Law wishes to go for England to remain there, I should wish you to be the Purchaser of his Property, but if he desires to stay and fulfill his Contract I must say that I am desirous that he should do so, this however is for you and him, & not for me to determine.

I read to Mrs. Morris and Maria that part of your letter which relates to them—Maria says she fears the weather may be too warm for racing through the Pennsylvania avenue when she comes there, but she will be glad to take a View of the avenue and then to run or walk through it according to Circumstances—

They both join me in Compl^{ts} & good Wishes to Miss Duncanson and yourself—I am truly

Your faithful friend & St.

ROBT. MORRIS.

Phil^a, Dec^r 11, 1796

Mr. Morris meets Mr. Ray in Philadelphia a day or two after his letter to Captain Duncanson and finds "that the dispute between Law and Duncanson runs high" and his pacific nature prompts him to assume the position of peacemaker.

THOMAS LAW, ESQ^r

DEAR SIR:

I am extremely sorry to hear of any Differences between Mr Duncanson & you—Old Friends if they do happen to quarrel must make up again and I hope that has or will soon take place between you before this time—Mrs. Morris and Maria present Compts. to Mrs. Law and yourself in which I join with the Promise of visiting the City next Summer—I always think of it and my Friends in and near it with Pleasure.

I am Dear Sir Yrs.

ROBT. MORRIS.

Duncanson and Law by arbitration bonds (June 28, 1798) referred their financial disputes to John Mason, James M. Lingan and Tobias Lear who awarded Duncanson, July 31, 1798, \$1817.64.

Captain Duncanson is in the first chapter of the sugar house history. At Piercy's father's place in England, Duncanson, 1782, met him. Piercy in New York with a capitalist undertook the manufacture of sugar; misfortune to the latter caused a collapse of the enterprise. Piercy, although already acquainted as said, secured from England commendatory letters to Duncanson who assisted him financially, lodged him and Mrs. Piercy in his home and planned for a refinery to be promoted by himself and Tench Ringgold and operated by Piercy on the site where it was eventually located. The refinery was built by

Law and managed by Piercy. It was at the southern end of New Jersey avenue. Mr. Ringgold who became prominent in local concerns was a protégé of the Captain.

Captain Duncanson coöperated with Mr. Law in furthering the Washington Canal and also guaranteed the lottery prizes. From May 31 to August 18, 1796, he accounted for 432 tickets at ten dollars each.

He was an incorporator in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company under An Act of the Maryland Assembly.

Captain Duncanson leased through Mr. Cranch the mansion No. 470 N street, southwest, while his residence on Capitol Hill was being built, 1795-'6. It was provided with coach house and stable. The footwalks, front and rear, were paved with brick. Here the Captain sported the style his wealth warranted.

From *Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City* is taken this description:

"Distantly eastward from the Capitol and northward from the Anacostia in the wilds Captain Duncanson had cleared the shrub and a space and had run from the cornerstones the lines preparatory for his mansion. William Lovering was the architect and furnished the material. With the summer of 1796 began the Captain's occupation. Although charmingly sequestered in profuse wood, from the portico he could catch the sheen of the wide waters beyond the slope. The Captain's domain was an ample city square and imitated a prosperous English estate; it yet remains in entirety with the mansion well preserved, now as then, a scene of beauty. These honey-locusts of broken boughs and hollowed boles lend

The grace of forest-woods decayed;

and "yclad with summer's pride" hath been a hundred times and more; and are the contemporaries of the ancient mansion. The locust trees, maybe, when saplings were planted by the Captain and gratefully grew to lofty stature to spread over him an arcade of shade with their arms branching in graceful

sprays of pinnate leaves. The mansion is correct colonial and suggests Grecian culture by its triangular pediment adorned with window, central and circular. It marks the taste of the Captain as does his affluence the quarters for his equipage.

Still it is sylvan scene; still the manor-house, has its pristine strength though marked with the credentials of a century. It is a joy to the antiquaries of historic proclivity. Now "the Maples," it is the home of Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs, of literary fame. *Olivia.*"

The square is designated 875 and is bounded by South Carolina avenue, D, Sixth and Seventh streets, southeast. The eastern wing was added by an intermediate owner, Senator John M. Clayton of Delaware; the western wing is also an addition.

George Walker lived in his own mansion, on A near First street, northeast, where afterwards was the Old Capitol prison. He was a Scot, born at Falkirk. He had a tobacco temper and an intemperate tongue. He had been wronged by the city commissioners and it gave trial to the temper and tongue. From his to the Captain's mansion was the straight path along the Pennsylvania Avenue. That he went to the Captain's to relate his grievances might be; or a more peaceable mission. George was a recent widower and he would again taste the sweets of wedlock; and he aimed to have the lovely Martha his second "best gift to man." Yes, he came a-wooing. Did she think or even say:

"Your boldness I with admiration see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?"

Dryden

Sufficient is recorded to warrant the writing, Miss Martha Duncanson was a woman of bright mind, and engaging manner. The gallant and amiable, Robert Morris, to the Captain writes, November 22, 1796:

"I pray you to present me most respectfully to Miss Duncanson whose attentions I shall ever remember with gratitude as I shall with pleasure the marks of your Friendship."

Miss Duncanson died August, 1799.

With declining wealth and loss of woman companionship Captain Duncanson built an humble home in the centre of square 300 on the high Potomac bank near Thirteenth street in 1800 and there with his young motherless children lived out his remaining days.

Duncanson was a Republican. His political reputation was beyond the local limits. His associates were of those of national fame.

The first local election was attended with extraordinary excitement. Appeals for favorite candidates were made in the public prints. Preliminary caucuses in different sections were held to select "fit characters." The citizens of the west end chose among its number of candidates, Captain Duncanson. The election was on June 9, 1802. Political and sectional differences, splitting and scratching, produced a mixed result. The Captain received a respectable vote of the suffragists and continued to have Captain instead of Honorable on his letters.¹

¹The twelve elected are in first column. Republicans in *italics*; federals plain

<i>Daniel Carroll</i>	204	<i>George Hatfield</i>	97
<i>George Blagden</i>	202	<i>Joseph Hodgson</i>	96
<i>James Barry</i>	164	<i>Thomas Tingey</i>	96
<i>William Brent</i>	157	<i>Henry Ingle</i>	95
<i>Benjamin More</i>	129	<i>C. Coningham</i>	89
<i>James Hoban</i>	124	<i>Griffith Coombe</i>	87
<i>Nicholas King</i>	124	<i>Thomas Henry</i>	80
<i>A. B. Woodward</i>	123	<i>Wm. M. Duncanson</i>	79
<i>S. H. Smith</i>	121	<i>George Andrews</i>	78
<i>William Prout</i>	120	<i>Peter Lenox</i>	60
<i>Thomas Peter</i>	115	<i>John Kearney</i>	58
<i>John Hewitt</i>	98		

This extract and letter is from the *History of the Library of Congress* by William Dawson Johnston, vol. 1, p. 44.

"The death of John Beckley, April 8, 1807, left the office of Librarian of Congress vacant. With respect to this vacancy President Jefferson wrote to the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn, April 21, 1807: 'With respect to the office of Librarian, I have thought it best generally to give it to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who being dependent on the House is of course, bound to be complaisant to the members. In the present case I am strongly disposed to depart from the rule in favor of William Mayne Duncanson. He was in the very worst days of terror one of the four or five who alone stood their ground as Republicans in Washington and Georgetown. He is, I think, a very honest man, came here a very wealthy one, has been swindled out of his whole property and now is in real distress. He is warm in his temper, and on account of some communications with Colonel Smith in Miranda's affair and perhaps some acquaintance with Burr might, I fear be rather unpopular with the members. But my confidence is that he might be and has been an honest man in all his purposes. I am a little puzzled therefore, between doubt and inclination."

Like the others the Captain's fortune became impaired, and, March, 1802, he inserted a modest notice in the *Intelligencer* of "lots for sale or on ground rent between the President's house and the Navy Yard, the price moderate and payments easy," but none came to buy or rent.

Captain Duncanson when he came to America had a fortune. He invested with the syndicate, as appears, over seventy thousand dollars. The real estate speculation was a complete failure. His mercantile ventures were unsuccessful. Misfortune closely followed misfortune. To business reverse came broken health. He neither mismanaged nor over-spent, he was the victim of ill fate.

There is pathos in the Duncanson deeds in the old time libers. They tell a true story of embarrassment and then

of pinching poverty, more and more poignant. First is mortgage of real estate, then mortgage of equity. After a chattel trust with inventory of everything—mahogany and silverware; family and other pictures, twenty-six; a pair of pistols and three swords. Then, a bill of sale and thereto the same inventory repeated item by item and added before overlooked,

A COACH.

The old coach out in the yard, disused and decayed, the suggestion of style and splendor of better days.

In George Watterston's unpublished manuscript for a history of the city of Washington is this:

"In connection with Mr Law I am reminded of another Englishman Capn. Duncanson who also arrived from India at the same time and whose fate was a melancholy one. He held the rank of a Captain in the British army, and both he and Mr L—were said to have come to this country to avoid being witnesses in the memorable trial of Warren Hastings. This gentleman branched out largely upon his arrival in the infant Metropolis, then almost a wilderness—drove a carriage and four horses and built a fine house in the woods between the Capitol Hill and Navy Yard and lived with a lady who was said to be his sister, in considerable splendor. He had brought with him, it was believed a handsome fortune, but it seemed to dwindle away rapidly, and, after various unsuccessful attempts to regain what he had wasted in extravagant living, he sank into a state of absolute penury, and was finally borne to an obscure grave by a single attendant—the cartman who conveyed his body to its resting place— "Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Mr. Watterston is in error; neither Law nor Duncanson had any connection with Lord Hastings. If the comment on Duncanson is an index it is well Mr. Watterston's efforts had not public light.

The Captain was survived by his children. Charles Coltman Duncanson, an auctioneer, and William Mayne Duncanson, a physician, are of the descendants. He died the early part of 1812. No mention of his death in print is found.

That voyage of life was rough; the last scene a wreck.

AN OLD LETTER:¹ SOME FORGOTTEN HISTORY OF THE CITY AND THE MAN—WASHINGTON.

WITH ANNOTATIONS

By THOMAS FORSYTHE NELSON.

(Read before the Society, March 8, 1910.)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20TH, 1842.

Dear Friend:

On the 15th of June at 6½ o'Clock in the morning the Steam Boat Ohio left Philadelphia. I was on deck half an hour before the time of starting and was present at the parting of friends—the many smiles and tears alternately—the anxious looks and the farewell kissing of the Ladies—in the closing scene when the Bell was pealing a beautiful little girl looked up into the face of a young Lady saying in a thrilling voice never mind you will go safe and we will all write to you, and you will write to us wont you—then

¹ A few years ago a copy of the letter given herewith was obtained from one of the descendants of the writer. It seemed to present some interesting points for historical research and this estimate has been fully realized in the pleasure and perhaps some little profit obtained from prosecuting the search for the obscure and forgotten facts suggested by its perusal.

David Cooke—the writer—was a prosperous and well-known merchant in the city of Philadelphia, and this letter was written to his wife while he was on a visit to the city of Washington in 1842. He was born in Maryland in 1781, resided in Alexandria, Va., when a youth, and up to the time he attained his majority was apprenticed to T. Riddell, a merchant of Alexandria.

Very soon after he came of age he embarked in business for himself, commencing in 1803 and continuing as a merchant on his own account in Alexandria for five years or until 1808, when he removed to Philadelphia, becoming one of the successful and wealthy dry-goods merchant of that

the tears came coursing down her cheeks—they took one parting kiss and the little girl was hurried on shore—it was pleasing to see the herds of cattle grazing on the level green meadows for miles in length and breadth just below the city—after which we came in sight of many small vessels and one large Ship—bound inward—on the day previous one hundred vessels consisting of Sloops—Schooners—Brigs—Barques and Ships sailed up to the City—the Ohio arrived at Wilmington at 9—the cars received the passengers and we travelled over a very level country 34 Miles to Havre de Grace and crossed over the Susquehannah in a steam boat—the river is more than a mile wide and flows into the wide extending Chesapeake Bay just below the town—the breathing of the salt air was delightful or as the Ladies say it was quite refreshing—We arrived in Baltimore at 2 and left it at 4—reaching Washington at 7 in the evening—

Having incautiously promised to write to you from here—I will endeavor to do so—although I almost repent of having made the promise not that I think less of home—but for the want of time—much of which is taken up in listening to the talk of the many that congregate here—and before the morning news can be ascertained—the Bell gives notice that breakfast must be attended to—

city under the firm name of Wright & Cooke, composed of Samuel G. Wright and David Cooke. He died at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, at his country home, 26 November, 1851. His wife, Mary Whipple Cushman, whom he married at Mt. Holly, N. J., was about 30 years his junior and as his widow she died in 1880.

It will be noted as the letter unfolds that David Cooke was a man, if not possessed of a "finished" education, was possessed of good powers of observation and description and one whom we would call, today at least, a well-read man. He was doubtless a busy man of affairs and in this spring-time of 1812 he heard the "Call of the wild" and laid aside care to seek a short period of rest and recreation in the haunts he had known in his early life: but we will let him tell the story in his own way *verbatim et literatim* and mar it only with such annotations as will aid to a better understanding of his observations and reminiscences.

and then over curiosity prompts me to station myself in the front part of the building in order to look at the members of congress as they pass by going up Pennsylvania avenue on their way to the Capitol—soon after which I walk on in the same course anxious to hear the speaking of the chosen men from all parts of the Union—and I have taken great pleasure in attentively listening to those celebrated men— it would take much space to give an extract of their speeches and to describe their different manner and style of oratory which none but the educated can accomplish and which would be an undertaking requiring more skill and judgment than falls to the lot of a superficial hearer like myself—and however pleasing it might be to you I am nevertheless reluctantly compeled to shrink from the attempt—and will endeavor to content myself with the pleasing hope that my sons may not have the same reason to do likewise—and that they may be enabled to acquire a finished education—if it was for nothing more than to save them from feeling the bitter mortification such as I have endured—and should my name be no longer numbered with the living at the time of their commencing a college education—tell them how much I deplore the want of it through life—and how much they ought and I trust will appreciate the means left for obtaining it—and which was not afforded to him who while living prayed for their welfare and that he might be permitted to remain a short time longer in some degree on their account that he might not depart while they were yet so young requiring his untiring attention at their tender age—but was cheered with the thought of leaving them and their little sisters to the care of a protectress that in the natural order of events may long out live him—and who next to himself loves them most.

The Pennsylvania avenue starts from the semi circular iron fence that sweeps around the west front of the capi-

tol and runs more than a mile to the grounds that surround the Presidents mansion—around which stands the buildings occupied by the State—Treasury—War—and navy departments—it is a splendid street—very wide—with broad side walks and shade trees—Hacks and private Carriages and Equipages are passing in rapid succession—and it is the most fashionable promenade in Washington City—these avenues named after the different states run from the capitol in every direction—The capitol is as you have heard a very large white building around which are ponderous stone steps extending far out on the side next the city and continued partly down the hill having convenient landing places—by the side of one of them is a monument² to the memory of Warriors who fell in battle—I will state their names presently—four statues

² Referring to this monument we have recourse to Watterston's Guide to the City of Washington, together with a Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings which described the Naval Monument standing on the lower terrace of the west side of the Capitol as

"A handsomemarble fountain from which the water, brought through pipes from springs about 2 miles north of the Capitol, falls into a beautiful basin of white marble, and thence flows into a reservoir cased with stone, and in which has been erected a monument to the memory of the young naval officers, (Richard) Somers, (Henry) Wadsworth, (Joseph) Israel, (James) Decatur, (John) Dorsey and (James) Caldwell, who gallantly perished off Tripoli in 1804. This neat and beautiful monument was formerly erected in the Navy Yard of this city, a much more appropriate place than the one in which it now stands.

"It was executed in Italy at the expense and by order of the officers of the Navy, who entrusted its selection and execution to Commodore David Porter of Essex fame. In this mission he was greatly indebted to the Bishop of Florence for his assistance and through whose influence Micali of Leghorn was induced to undertake the work and it bears this inscription 'Gio I. Charles Micali invento Livorno, 1806.' It was brought to this country in the frigate Constitution and was erected in 1808 in the Washington Navy Yard where for years it attracted the admiration of all who visited the Yard. During the last war with Great Britain it was very much defaced by the British soldiers on their visit to this city in 1814."

It was removed to the west front of the Capitol a short time prior to

are standing on an elevated platform—one exhibiting the Record of History—another the emblem of Wisdom, Strength and Speed—Minerva prepared for flight and the Goddess of War pointing with the right hand finger to the West and her eyes fixed on a group of Children noticing her attitude and listening to the following words—Columbia expects her sons to do their duty—the monument stands in the middle of a spacious stone Basin capped with iron railings which is filled with pure water from the flowing fountain on the heights and it is pleasing to see the many Gold fish meandering playfully in their element—the body of the Monument is built of stone finished with an obelisk on the top of which is a water fowl¹ casting the stream glistening through the rays of the sun—there is a Similar Basin on the opposite side of the building filled

July 1832 where it remained until 1860 when it found a final place in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Upon examination of the several accounts of this monument and of its several removals it was found that no two agreed as to many of the details, particularly with reference to the date of its final removal to Annapolis.

Recourse was had to the newspapers of that day from which was gleaned the following. The appropriation for its removal was approved 22 June 1860. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun on 2 Aug. 1860 says, "The Naval monument is down, all except the figures are taken to the Washington Navy Yard, from thence to go by vessel to Annapolis."

13 Aug. he says "The Naval monument is at the wharf being put up for transportation to Annapolis and will probably be sent off this week."

4 Sept. "The Statuary of the naval monument is about to be shipped on the steamer Anacostia. She is waiting for repairs to her machinery before leaving."

15 Oct. "Tomorrow the Anacostia will leave with the remainder of the naval monument for Annapolis."

5 Nov. the Annapolis correspondent to the Baltimore Sun reports that "workmen are now engaged in re-erecting the Naval monument" and proceeds to give a very accurate description of it.

¹ The writer is evidently mistaken in this respect. The American eagle has always capped this monument, and no provisions were ever made for casting a stream from its summit.

with pure water by the invisible means of leaden pipes under the surface.

Two large enclosures with iron railings belongs to the capitol tastfully laid out with wide walks and a great number of shade trees which add to the comfort and beauty of this admirable spot—the water is brought here from the towering highth in view three miles off passing through low land in aqueducts and mounting up the high ground to the lofty eminence on which the capitol stands—and where is to be seen at times when the sky is clear and the glorious sun appears in full splendor a plentiful Specimen of the fair Ladies of America with sparkling eyes and smiling faces polished manners and graceful inclination of the head when noticing the obeasance of the Gentlemen who fill high places of Honor and emolument. Happy men that are permitted to attend those angelic beings at the Levees—the Parties select and the Jam Parties—the Balls and theatres and other places of fashionable resort—and no doubt some of them expect soon to realise the bliss so long anticipated and which is so briefly expressed by Mr. Willis as follows:

The world well tried, the sweetest thing in life,
is the unclouded welcome of a wife

The rotunda is an attractive place being a perfect circle ninety feet in diameter having a splendid dome which rises one hundred feet above the floor with large sky lights on the top—and is adorned by means of the Painters and sculptors art—the voice when elevated in a small degree sounds loud and mournful—some of the things seen here creates an awful feeling—they have removed the much admired full length likeness of the murdered King and Queen of France⁴ they have removed the large paintings

⁴ The mention made of the paintings that "have been removed". provides a reasonable basis for search as to their identity, their origin

representing many figures of the first white settlers and the aboriginals engaged in desperate rencounters and sanguinary combat some expiring while the bloody affray was

and what disposition was made of them. The first mentioned—the murdered King and Queen of France could refer to no other than Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette who were beheaded in 1793. Were these the same portraits which are referred to in the following interesting record gleaned from the Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress?

On 11 May 1779 it is

“ordered, that the committee appointed to prepare an answer to the letter lately received by Congress from his most christian majesty, do also report the draft of a representation to the King of France, stating the difficulties to which these States are exposed in obtaining arms, military and naval stores and clothing for the American army and navy, requesting his majesty to order them to be furnished with the necessary supplies and pledging to him the faith of these states for the repayment of such sums, with interest, as may be advanced on their account, as soon as the restoration of peace shall enable them to make the necessary remittances.”

On 15 June, 1779

“The Committee appointed prepared an answer to the letter from his most christian majesty, brought in a draft, which was agreed to as follows:

GREAT FAITHFUL AND BELOVED FRIEND AND ALLY

“The repeated proofs we have received of your majesty’s regard for the United States will lead their citizens to rejoice in every event that may conduce to your happiness and glory. It affords us particular pleasure to hear that Providence has been pleased to bless your nuptials with the birth of a princess; and we pray God that the virtues and honours of your illustrious family may be perpetuated in a race of descendants worthy of so great and so good an ancestor.

We receive with great satisfaction and sensibility your majesty’s assurances of esteem and constant regard; and we entreat you to be persuaded that the permanence and stability of our friendship will be equal to the magnanimity of that conduct, and the importance of those good offices, by which it was created.

Permit us to request the favor of your royal majesty to oblige us with portraits of yourself and royal consort, that, by being placed in our council chamber, the representatives of these states may daily have before their eyes the first royal friends and patrons of their cause.”

On 16 April 1784, the record runs:

“The minister plenipotentiary of France, having on the 6th transmitted to Congress a letter, dated 13th August 1783, from his most christian

going on at a time when the land here and around was the Indians hunting grounds and now there is to be seen five splendid paintings each one about twenty feet square

majesty, in answer to their letter of the 15th June 1779, and accompanied the same with a memorial informing Congress that the portraits of the King and Queen are arrived at Philadelphia; that he has orders to present them to this assembly, and has taken the measures necessary for their safe keeping until Congress shall be ready to receive them; the said letter and memorial were referred to the consideration of a committee"

On the report of a committee consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Read to whom were referred the letter of the 13th of August, from his most christian majesty and the memorial from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of France.

"Resolved, That the following letter be signed by the President in behalf of the United States in Congress assembled, and transmitted to his most christian majesty, in answer to his letter accompanying the portraits of his majesty and his royal consort which he has been pleased to present to Congress."

"GREAT, FAITHFUL AND BELOVED FRIEND AND ALLY

Your majesty's letter of the 13th of August last has been received by the United States in Congress assembled with a degree of satisfaction and pleasure which those only can conceive, who, to the highest sentiments of respect, unite feelings of the most affectionate friendship.

The portraits of your majesty and of your royal consort having arrived at Philadelphia, have been carefully preserved by your faithful minister, the chevalier de la Luzerne, whose attention on this, as on all other occasions, merits the acknowledgments of Congress.

These lively representations of our august and most beloved friends will be placed in our council chamber; and can never fail of exciting in the mind of every American an admiration of the distinguished virtue and accomplishments of the royal originals.

We beseech the Supreme Ruler of the Universe constantly to keep your majesty and your royal consort in his holy protection, and to render the blessings of your administration as extensive as the objects of your majesty's benevolent principles.

Done at Annapolis in the State of Maryland, this 16th day of April 1784 by the United States in Congress assembled.

Your faithful friends and allies."

"Resolved, That the President inform the honourable the minister of France, that Congress have a due sense of the care which he has taken

(only think how large).⁵ The signing of the declaration of Independence at Philadelphia on the 4th of July 1776 having likenesses of all the signers 47 in number.

for preserving the portraits; and are desirous they may continue in his possession until proper places can be provided for them."

On 11 Feb. 1785 (City Hall in the city of New York) is this record: "On the report of a Committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ellery and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a letter of 29th December last, from Mr. de Marbois to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

Resolved, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs give orders for a careful removal of the portraits of his most christian majesty and of the Queen of France, from Philadelphia to the hall in this city, in which Congress holds their sessions."

David Bailie Warden, in his statistical description of the District of Columbia, published in Paris in 1816, referring to the Capitol says:

"The centre, or great body of the building, is not yet commenced, but the two wings are nearly finished. The north wing, which contains the Senate chamber, has the form of a segment, with a double arched dome, and Ionic pillars. It is adorned with portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette."

A search into several hundred volumes has failed thus far to discover any further record or reference to these portraits, neither do I find any data relating to the other one described as a combat between the settlers and the Indians, nor of the "other clever historical paintings." It is hoped, however, that this reference to them may at least serve to quicken the zeal of some other enthusiast with more time than I who may be more successful. There are many possible sources of information which might yield some scraps of detail or other data concerning them.

⁵ It will doubtless be of interest to some if it be recorded in this connection that of the five large paintings in the rotunda at that time, four of them were painted by John Trumbull, whose portrait by his own hand is found in the Surrender of Cornwallis.

These are as follows:

Signing the Declaration of Independence

Surrender of Burgoyne

Surrender of Cornwallis, and

General Washington surrendering his commission.

The fifth one—Baptism of Pocahontas—is by John Gadsby Chapman, who was born in Alexandria in 1808 (then in the District of Columbia). All of the others have been added since the date of this letter, viz:

Embarkation of the Pilgrims by Robert Weir

Landing of Columbus by John Vanderlyn

Discovery of the Mississippi by William H. Powell.

The Surrender of the British at Saratoga October 17, 1777 more than thirty figures—with ordinances.

The Surrender of Cornwallis to Washington at Yorktown October 19th 1781—thirty six figures and ten horses.

General Washington resigning his commission to Congress in Annapolis December 23rd, 1783—Forty seven figures.

The Baptism of Pocahontas at Jamestown—forty figures including about ten Indians—the figure of Pocahontas kneeling at the altar—the expression of her countenance and the painting of the drapery is more beautiful than I could have imagined—her Husband standing near her looks like a dancing master—

And other clever Historical paintings—

The Statue of Jefferson⁶ and the Colossal Statue of Washington⁷ the greatest of the great whose likeness is

⁶ The statue of Jefferson which once occupied the centre of the rotunda was executed by Pierre-Jean David d'Angers, a celebrated sculptor of Paris.

It was presented in 1833 to Congress by Lieutenant Uriah Phillips Levy, an officer of the United States Navy, who later became the owner by purchase of Jefferson's estate "Monticello."

Jefferson is represented as holding in his left hand a scroll upon which is engraved the whole of the Declaration of Independence, a quill pen is in his right hand with a wreath of oak leaves and two books at his feet. After the Greenough statue of Washington was placed in the rotunda in 1841 this statue of Jefferson was given a place in the Library of Congress from whence it was removed in 1850 to stand in the grounds at the north or main entrance to the White House. It remained here until 1874 and was then removed to the Capitol where it now has a place beside the east door of the rotunda.

⁷ The Colossal Statue of Washington referred to is the well-known Greenough Statue which had been placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, 1 Dec. 1841 but a short time prior to the date of this letter. It was the subject of much criticism and even ridicule and now that it has only recently found a new and doubtless a permanent place in the Smithsonian Institution it will not be inappropriate to give it a little more than passing notice although its history may be well known. Very soon

so singularly striking from all others. I remember having looked admiringly upon his face when living and when dead and of the bitter cold and lowering day of his funeral at Mount Vernon which will long live in my recollection—the sad and disconsolate look of that bereaved Lady Washington whose once happy home was desolate, then the mourning Household including aged colored persons long tried and faithful servants—the appearance of the Mansion

after it had been placed in the rotunda it became evident that the position was far from being a suitable one for many reasons and the sculptor himself advocated its removal. By reference to the minute book of the Joint Committee on Library it will be seen that on 25 January 1843 a memorial was presented by H. Greenough “concerning the present location of the statue.” This was referred to Mr. Tillinghast to investigate and on 16 February 1843 he reported a joint resolution for its removal from the rotunda to the east gardens which was effected 3 March 1843, where it remained until again removed 21 November 1908 to the Smithsonian Institution.

George Watterston appointed Librarian of Congress in 1816 became the publisher of a Guide to Washington which was published in 1842 the same year as that in which this letter was written. He refers to the Greenough Statue as follows:

“A foreign writer has said ‘Nothing can be more human, and at the same time more god-like, than this colossal statue of Washington. It is a sort of domestic Jupiter. The sublime repose and simplicity of the whole figure united as it is with exceeding energy of expression, is perfectly classical without the slightest abstract imitation, so that there is no mistaking the pure lineage of this statue. Being intended to fill the central position in the Capitol of the United States he had addressed his statue of Washington to a distant posterity and made it rather a political abstract of his whole career, than the chronicle of any one deed or any one leading feature of his life.’”

The author of this guide adds in this connection that “It may be doubted whether the figure of Washington, half-naked, is calculated to suit the taste of the people of this country or of this age. Posterity may be better pleased with it than the present generation; though the skill and genius of the artist in the masterly delineations of the form and proportions of the illustrious Chief, cannot but be greatly admired by all who see the statue. It is about 12 ft. high, weighs 14 tons and is elevated on a pedestal 12 ft., in height in the centre of the Rotunda.”

Caleb Atwater—a citizen of Ohio—in 1844—says:

and of the cold and gloomly Vault in which was deposited the remains of the greatest man that the world has ever seen—all nations lamenting his death and recording the events of his glorious life, which has been the theme of orators for more than forty years and which will be revived by future generations and last for ever—Millions yet unborn will be taught when infants to lisp and bless the name of Washington—would it be improper to imagine him to be near the Court of Heaven interceding for his country now in the deplorable state so truly foretold by him in his farewell address—

I annex a copy of Lord Byrons tribute to Washington

“Among the mysteries of this mysterious city, take the following: Soon after my return from New York, I went all alone in the Monumental square, east of the Capitol, to discover what a certain low ill-looking shanty contained. On entering the building, I saw a statue of *Jupiter Tonans*, without a shirt on his back, holding a thunder-bolt in his right hand! Every wrinkle and every feature of his face and his Roman dress, without a shirt, and coated with dust, proved to me at a glance of the eye, in a moment, that some Italian had either stolen and brought off the original statue, or he had exactly copied it; and that some one placed it here for the purpose of setting up the worship of Jupiter here at the seat of the National government!—After examining the statue of this heathen deity, I looked and behold it stood on a granite rock, inscribed *Washington*. That Washington was well represented by a block of granite, I was not prepared to either affirm or deny but that any one could with any sort of propriety introduce into this square the worship of Rome's old pagan gods, I do deny, and will maintain my denial on substantial grounds of correct taste.—I do not say, that our artists may not with great propriety go to Europe and there study the best labors of the best artists; but let our Americans carry with them American hearts, and return to us untinged with European feelings, and not imbued either with the ideas of paganism.

Washington clad in a Roman dress instead of his American uniform! Daniel Boone dressed in a toga instead of his Western hunting shirt! An American Indian in a toga fighting a battle instead of his being clad in his simple breech-clout! Why such sights are presented to us here is a mystery—mystery of Washington city.

lately discovered to be omitted by the Publisher of his works in fear of British royalty⁸

Where may the wearied eye repose
 When gazing on the Great
 Where neither guilty glory glows,
 Nor despicable state:
 Yes—One—the first—the last the best,
 The Cincinnatus of the West
 Whom envy dared not hate
 Bequeathed the name of Washington—
 To make men blush there was but one;

Byron said I would rather have a nod from an American than a Snuff box from an Emperor. This noble recognition

⁸ It will not be uninteresting or inappropriate in this connection to know something of the history of the stanza here quoted. This is stanza XIX of Byron's Ode to Napoleon but was never printed or included therein during the life of Byron. It was first printed as a separate poem in Murray's edition of Byron issued in 1831 and first appended to the Ode to Napoleon in the edition of 1832. In the *Letters and Journals of Byron* edited by Thomas Moore there appears a letter from Byron to his publisher dated 10 April viz.: "I have written an Ode on the Fall of Napoleon print it or not as you please—it is of no consequence. It contains nothing in his favor and no allusion whatever to our own government or the Bourbons." Mr. Murray, his publisher, soon after requested Byron to make some additions to the Ode so as to save the Stamp Duty imposed upon publications not exceeding a single sheet. In reply to this request Byron on the 25th of April says: "I have doubts about the lines being worth printing 'I am not i' the vein' or I could knock off a stanza or three for the Ode that might answer the purpose better." The Ode at this time consisted of but fifteen stanzas. On the next day—26 April Byron again writes his publisher "I have been thinking that it might be as well to publish no more of the Ode separately I can't for the head of me add a line worth scribbling; my 'vein is quite gone' and in another letter of same date Byron again alluded to it and says "I don't like the additional stanzas at all and they had better be left out. The fact is, I can't do anything I am asked to do, however gladly I would; and at the end of a week my interest in a composition goes off. This will account to you for my doing no better for your 'Stamp Duty' Postscript."

of Washington will be held in high estimation by every one true to America and freedom—Cowper used the following words—how different from Lord Byron

“Slaves cannot breath in England” “probably they cannot—We should think that Slaves could not breath in England, where even freemen have to pay a tax upon the air which they Breath”—Let us hope that things will mend for the enslaved all over the world.

The Library is on a level with the Rotunda and the two Houses of Legislation which is about 250 feet above the level of the Streets and is a high vaulted room 75 feet in length with alcoves on each side filled with Books and many likeness of living and dead men—and the miniature of Queen Victoria which attracts the attention and admiration of the Ladies—I was present when many of them expressed the opinion that the Painter had flattered her—and who is the Painter that would not flatter a Lady when crowned a Queen—⁹

These quotations from Byron's letter do not indicate that these additional stanzas were omitted for the reasons as stated by the writer of this letter. The fact, however, must not be overlooked that Byron penned this stanza only a few months prior to the capture of the city of Washington by the British troops and at a time when anti-American feeling ran high in England which may have influenced Mr. Murray, Byron's publisher, to give a more ready assent to Byron's estimate of their value as a production of his pen.

⁹The mention here made of a miniature of Queen Victoria being on exhibition in the Library of Congress at this date produced quite a fascination to trace it from the artist who made it certainly within five years after her accession to the throne and to learn further what became of it, since it is not now in the Library of Congress. At the outset the suggestion was met that if it was the property of and continued in the Library, it must have been destroyed in the fire which consumed the greater part of the Library on Christmas-eve 1851, but the further suggestion was also made that it might have been only on exhibition for a short time. This led to the tracing of many miniatures of Queen Victoria but none seem to possess the qualifications necessary to identification as the one likely to have been in the Library in 1842. The search, however,

Passing out of the library into a colonade from which is an extensive view of the surrounding country overlooking the City of Washington—the Presidents House and all the public buildings—the Navy Yard—Georgetown heights the country seat of Mr. Custis the step son of Washington called Arlington and some others distinguished on account of their present or former owners—the stone Bridge a cross the Potomac and the broad stream of this noble river is seen rolling on majestically having extensive and productive fisheries on the shores of Maryland and of Virginia increasing in magnitude by the acquisition of smaller streams in its course onward to mingle with the deep waters of the Ocean—farther down the river on the heights near it in view 7 miles off stands Alexandria the city in which I lived so many years and of which I could talk for hours without tiring but will endeavor to be brief lest even you should exclaim O what an egotist—I returned from there yesterday and while there viewed with pleasure and some little emotion the small building in which I had the temerity to commence business thirty-nine years ago

has been a most interesting one leading into historical by-paths that have at times become almost sensational in possibilities particularly when it became apparent that an affair of the heart might be one of those possibilities and furthermore that the principals in this affair were none other than Victoria, the young Queen of England and John Van Buren, the son of the President of the United States.

This became the more interesting when it appeared that John Van Buren was said to be the possessor of a miniature of Queen Victoria about that time which could easily have been the one that attracted the attention of David Cooke and others in the Library in 1842. Recourse was had to the gossip and the political billings-gate of the day—strange sources to seek for historical truth—but no evidence has been gathered which would identify the miniature of Queen Victoria in the possession of “Prince John” (if he ever had one) with that in the Library in 1842.

The author of *The Political History of New York* should perhaps be quoted in his estimate of John Van Buren in which he says he “had, as well, a picturesque side to his life. In college he was an expert at billiards, the centre of wit, and a willing target of beauty. Out of college,

poor and a lone to think and act for myself with a capital of Forty Pounds contrary to the wish of many well meaning persons with whom I was acquainted and who thought it madness in me to attempt it surrounded as I was by large stores and wealthy owners advising me to open a little store at a mill twenty miles off but having a credit unprecedented for one of my age and circumstances I succeeded without difficulty much to their surprise and far beyond my sanguine hopes having the first year cleared three thousand dollars independent of the expenses five years after which I arranged for leaving Alexandria and when closing my business a few kind hearted persons beset me with entreaties and admonitions telling me again and again that I was acting like a madman which increased my fears and doubts and not being ungrateful at my success I departed with feelings of sadness intending at a future time to adopt that city or the height near it as my abiding place—Providence continued to favor me and in Six months I was one of two equal partners of a firm in Philadelphia vending merchandise amounting to nearly half a million of dollars annually maintaining a credit equal to any in the

from the time he danced with the Princess Victoria at the Court ball in London at the age of twenty-two, to the end of his interesting and eventful life, he was known as 'Prince John.' His remarkable gifts opened the door to all that was ultra as well as noble. He led in the ball-rooms, he presided at dinners, he graced every forum, and he moved in the highest social circles. Men marvelled at his knowledge, at his unfailing equanimity and at his political strength."

One of the gossiping inuendos propagated for political effect which was rather more specific than the majority may be also quoted, viz:

"The rumor was that her Majesty, then at the susceptible age of eighteen, was somewhat more than attracted by John's prepossessing charms."

Indeed it seems to have been due to that rumor (an easy invention) pounced upon by his father's political enemies that fastened upon him the name "Prince John" with his return from witnessing the coronation of the Queen in 1837.

city which never flaged during all the trying times of the Embargo and the War which brought low a majority of our less fortunate contemporaries—and how very grateful I ought to be that having met with losses from time to time—yet have something permanent left unless destroyed by an earthquake and after all—that which I have lost may be great gain to my sons by being the cause of making them industrious and perhaps better men than otherwise they might have been—while I live my efforts will be continued in order to induce them to pursue a correct course of conduct through which of all others is the most anxious wish of my heart—you will join me in this undertaking then let us hope for the best—and remember that it was a mother who gave the first impetus to the mind of a Washington and who had an influence over him to the day of her death [A page in the original letter is here missing] The following is inscribed on the monument—viz. Erected to the memory of Captain Richard Somers—Lieutenants James Caldwell James Decatur—Henry Wadsworth—Joseph Grady¹⁰ and John Dorsey who fell in the different attacks that was made on the City of Tripoli in the year of our Lord 1804 and the 28 year of the independence of the United States—

The love of glory inspired them—fame has crowned their deeds—History records the event—the Children of Columbia admire and commerce laments their fall—as a small tribute of respect to their memory and of admiration of their valour so worthy of imitation—their Brother officers have erected this monument—

I have the uncertain recollection of viewing when a youth a device in which was seen the figure of an angel appearing high in the air coming rapidly from the East

¹⁰ The name Joseph Grady does not appear on the monument, evidently a mistake for Joseph Israel which the writer omits.

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easily distinguished from the express riders around him on the height reconnoitering in military array—equipped for the battle field—mounted on his beautiful cream colored War Horse champing the bridle bit and gracefully curving his neck while bounding lightly to and fro—as if glorying in the act of bearing the noble rider—our plan was matured we were to debark at the centre wharf and to sack and fire the City—then to clear out with the Beauty and Booty—we had to pass part of the Shipping in the harbor and to our surprise they were strongly maned with sharp shooters who gave us a warm reception by firing from her top masts down upon us—we landed and the loud exciting martial music aroused our natural courage every man fought fiercely and bravely in a desperate battle regardless of danger rushing onward for victory or

form companies paraded; and, it must be acknowledged, their appearance was such as entitled them to the greatest credit, while it reflects honor on their officers and the town—it was perfectly military: . . . The different corps were reviewed in King street by General Washington, and Col. Little, who expressed the highest satisfaction at their appearance and manoeuvring; after which they proceeded to the Episcopal Church, where a suitable discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Davis. Of this discourse I may say, with the expressive Collins, it was

“ ‘Warm, energetic, chaste, sublime.’ ”

“A dinner was prepared at Spring Gardens by Mr. John Stavely; which, considering the number of citizens and military that partook of it (between 4 and 500) was conducted with the greatest propriety and decorum—Ludwell Lee, esq., presided at the head of the table—the foot was honored by Col. Charles Little . . . GEN. WASHINGTON was escorted into town by a detachment from the troop of Dragoons. He was dressed in full uniform, and appeared in good health and spirits. The troops went through a number of military evolutions during the day, with all of which the General was particularly pleased, and bestowed many encomiums on their martial appearance.”

There can be no doubt that this sham battle so graphically described in this letter of David Cooke was a part of the celebration on the 4th of July, 1798—The first and perhaps the only war-like episode in which

in snowy drapery bearing the silvered trumpet of fame sending forth a joyous proclamation to the nations of the earth in a loud and harmonious voice saying Peace be to all the world. Mementos are to be seen throughout the Country of brave officers who fell in battle on land and on the Ocean and their names are recorded transferring Honor to their descendents—but the names of the poor Soldiers who likewise faced the cannon in freedoms cause are forgotten—and their Wives and little Children are left in a deplorable state of poverty and wretchedness—may the remembrance of the sad and desolating effects of War admonish every one to join in prayer and supplication to the Throne above for Peace to the whole World—and those that are then living may read of the rejoicings throughout the habitable globe—and Hark to the great Bells pealing a jubilee—

When I walked into the Patent Office which is well worth seeing—a tall man came out of a side room and commenced talking to me in the following manner—you will remember Sir, that this office was destroyed by fire in 1836 nothing was saved to the value of a quill—since then this building has been erected—look out of this window there is the lot on which it is to be increased to ten times its present size which is 273 feet long and 70 wide—the price of a patent to an American citizen is 30 dollars to a subject of Great Britain 500 dollars—all other nations 300 dollars from which it defrays all expenses which is enormous Notwithstanding it has a surplus over two hundred thousand dollars—I have forgotten much—which his politeness induced him to tell me—

The museum is in the Story above in one large room the whole width and breadth of the building containing Indians implements and curiosities on one side of the room—the other side is similar to the Philadelphia museum—

150 likenesses¹¹ of Indian warriors are hung around the room—they are more unlike each other than white men are—the dress General Washington had on when he resigned his commission to Congress at Annapolis in 1783 is here in a glass case just as it then was—a pin substituted for a lost button¹²

You must think of taking a trip in pleasant weather as I wish you and Sydney to visit Alexandria to see and you will admire it—to view the grand harbor and the shipping in a straight line along the handsome wharves—to walk through the wide streets and around the squares laid out like those of Philadelphia at right angles and but one half the size an improved plan favorable to health and comfort—to see the battle ground on which a noted *sham*

¹¹ The Museum referred to here was that of the National Institute or Patent Office Museum, one of the links in the sequence which has culminated in the New National Museum now ready in some of its departments to be opened to the public. It is not within the scope of this paper to refer to this Museum beyond what is mentioned by David Cooke in his letter, and then only to the 150 likenesses of Indian warriors. These paintings were by Charles Bird King an artist whose life and work is part of the history of the City of Washington. He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1785 and died a bachelor in Washington, D.C., 19 March 1862.

It is said that he was a pupil of Benjamin West and at one time a roommate of Sully in London. He came to Washington in 1816, built a house and picture gallery or exhibition room on the east side of 12th street between E and F northwest, which is designated in the directory of 1860 as No. 486 12th St.

These Indian portraits were painted by him between 1825 and 1837 by order of the War Department and deposited by the Secretary of War in the Patent Office Museum in June 1841. They were transferred in 1858 to the Smithsonian Institution only to be burned in the fire of 24 January 1865 together with another collection of 152 Indian portraits painted by and the personal property of J. M. Stanley. All were destroyed except 5 canvasses by Stanley and 6 by King. These are now a part of the National Gallery of Art in the New National Museum.

¹² A close observer will discover that this button has never, as yet, been replaced and the evidence of the pin is also plainly discernible.

of the universe or of a future state—I think not one—I leave this tomorrow morning for the Fauquier Sulphur Springs 40 miles off if I do not like them—I will haste away to Swim in the Salt Ocean from which I have at all times experienced benefit—I expect to be at home on or before the 8th of next month—And now I will conclude with the words often times impressively said by the good old quaker friends

“fare thee well” Mary

DAVID COOKE.

dents in which providence favored me—but will constrain myself to brevity having a presentiment that you will be out of patience with this letter containing vastly too much about Alexandria and myself instead of the distinguished orators in both Houses of Congress—I attribute this excess of egotism to the hasty retrospection of more than half a century and to the consideration that when writing to you I am only thinking to myself—

Forty years ago not apprehending danger I incautiously walked into the Potomac river alone at twilight and when the tide had risen owing to which and the dim light I was soon under water touching the bottom—the murmuring stream right above my head—instantly one despairing thought of eternity darted through my mind and then I that never swam until that moment glided through the deep to the shore in safety—and such was my confidence in the power so miraculously bestowed upon me that I again ventured in rejoicing at the escape from death and the acquirement of the art of swimming—and who are they that possess the tithe of such feelings as then pervaded me and yet doubt in the truth of a supreme ruler

“And be it further enacted, that a commander of the army of the United States shall be appointed, and commissioned by the style of ‘General of the armies of the United States’; and the present office and title of lieutenant-general shall thereafter be abolished.”

No record has been found conferring upon him any military title or office after the date of the act which abolished both the title and the office 3 March 1799—nine months and 11 days prior to his death.

In the Hamilton papers in the Library of Congress are found at least two letters, however, dated in April and June, 1799, in which he is addressed as Lieutenant-General George Washington.

The official notice of his death as well as the resolution of the Senate in relation thereto refers to him as General George Washington, while the general orders issued by Ben Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, announcing his death to the Navy and Marines designates him as George Washington, Commander of our armies and late President of the United States.

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A SKETCH OF ALEXANDER ROBEY SHEPHERD.

By WILLIAM TINDALL, M. D.

(Read before the Society, April 12, 1910.)

Governor Alexander Robey Shepherd was born on January 31, 1835, in a frame house, situated on the south side of G street between 9th and 10th streets, southwest, on parts of lots 26 and 27, in Square 390. This building has since been incorporated as part of a new one which is now designated as No. 926 G street, southwest. At that time and for many years thereafter, the locality was one of the most desirable in the city, and the house commanded an unobstructed view of the Potomac at that point, which was then a picturesque expanse about a mile wide. The residence erected and occupied by Mayor Robert Brent, the first mayor of Washington, was in its vicinity.

His father whose Christian name was Alexander, was small in size but an intelligent, energetic and successful business man, and when Alexander R. was born, was engaged in the wood and lumber business on the river front near the Governor's birthplace; and later on the south-side of Maryland avenue, between 12th and 13½ streets, southwest. One of the father's old neighbors was fond of recounting that during a very hard winter when the frozen condition of the river prevented the transportation of fire wood, and to a certain extent the shipping of coal, Mr. Shepherd was advised to take advantage of a scarcity of fuel, and make an exorbitant raise in prices, but replied that he would not increase the charges one cent, and that those who were too poor to pay for fuel could get it at any time and pay for it when they had the money. This

spirit of benevolence was manifested in all his dealings with his fellow men. As the Governor inherited a fair share of that open-handed disposition, it is no wonder that he did not leave a vast estate to be administered, notwithstanding his exceptional business ability.

When the Governor was a lad his father purchased a farm on Rock Creek Church road, and "Alex" rode into the city to school on a pony, which with his customary liberality he placed at the service of his schoolmates. His father owned a number of slaves which he manumitted before the Civil War, but nevertheless had to provide for them in a large measure, as they resorted to him in every exigency of privation or disaster and were never refused. One of the younger of these slaves named Henry Magruder was a constant attendant of the young Alexander. While they resided in the city the Governor, like many other boys, was a strong partisan of a fire company, and could be found at every alarm of fire encouraging the efforts of the Perseverance Hose Company, and sometimes participating in its conflicts with rival organizations and bringing away occasional scars in testimony of his zeal. On one of these occasions the two came home well bandaged from wounds which Henry accounted for by the statement that "Marse Alex and me went to a fire and ran into an obstruction."

His mother's maiden name was Susan Davidson Robey. She was large and strong in person, and correspondingly apt and forceful in mind. He obviously came fitly by his distinctive physical and mental powers.

His earlier education was acquired under a private tutor. He later attended Nourse's School on the east side of Indiana avenue, between 3rd street and John Marshall Place, and afterwards had the advantage of a short term at Columbian College then located on the west side of 14th street road a short distance north of what is now Florida Avenue.

His practical business life commenced as an employee of Mr. John W. Thompson, who was then the leading contractor for plumbing and gasfitting in the District. He succeeded Mr. Thompson in that occupation, but in addition thereto became influential in banking circles, and a dominant factor in other lines of business, as is attested by numerous buildings still existing which were constructed through his enterprise; among the last of which was the portion of the Raleigh Hotel situated on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street, northwest, now (1911) in process of demolition, where he last carried on business in the District. He was at one time part owner of *The Evening Star*.

When the Civil War began, he and his brother, Thomas M., enlisted on April 15, 1861, for three months, as privates in the company commanded by Captain John R. Smead, 3rd Battalion District of Columbia Volunteers, and remained in that service until the term of enlistment expired. They marched across the Long Bridge to Alexandria the day before Colonel Ellsworth was killed there, and were present when that city was first occupied by United States troops. His record as a soldier was worthy of his after reputation.

Soon after his discharge from military service, he became conspicuous in local public affairs. He was elected a member of the 59th, 60th, and 61st Common Councils of the City of Washington, in June 1861, 1862, and 1863, respectively. He was President of the 60th Council. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in June 1870. Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, who was one of his colleagues in the Common Council, often in my presence, referred admiringly to the versatility of Mr. Shepherd in the performance of his duties in that body. The mutual friendship and respect which that association engendered continued through the lives of both. No man could have

a more unassailable certificate of sterling qualities of character, than that he was the cherished companion and confident of such men as Mr. Noyes, Mr. Louis C. Clephane, and of Mr. Wm. F. Mattingly who was his intimate life-long friend. He was appointed in 1867 a member of the Levy Court of the County of Washington, D. C. His legislative services had material influence in preparing him for his part in the more notable events of his subsequent career.

Although he lacked the advantages of a thorough academic education, his alert and resourceful mind early equipped itself with a vast amount of information from every repository of knowledge available to him, so that in his early maturity he was able to express himself with a force and gracefulness which practically placed him on a level with those who had had the best educational advantages.

He was married on January 30, 1862, to Miss Mary Grice Young, a daughter of Colonel William P. Young of this city. They had ten children, three of whom died in infancy.

He died at the city of Batopilas, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, at 7:45 A.M., September 12, 1902, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. His body arrived over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at the railroad station on the southwest corner of 6th and B streets, northwest, a few minutes before 8 o'clock on the morning of May 4, 1903, and was escorted on that date to the New York avenue Presbyterian Church, according to the following program:

"The Column will move at 9:30 a.m.

The escort will form in column on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, facing west, head resting at Eighth street northwest, in the following order:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Marshal and Aids.
Brigade Band, D. C. N. G.
First and Second Battalions, D. C. N. G.
High School Cadet Regiment.
Separate Battalion, High School Cadets.
The Military escort will be commanded by Lieutenant
Colonel Burton R. Ross, First Regiment, D. C. N. G.
Honorary Pall-Bearers.
Active Pall-Bearers.
The remains of the late Governor Shepherd.
Relatives of the Deceased.
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Representatives of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants.
Former Associates of Governor Shepherd in the Corporation of
Washington and the District of Columbia.
Heads of the Departments of the District Government.
Representatives of the Batopilas Mining Company.
Delegation from Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church.
Representatives of the Columbia Historical Society.
Board of Directors of the Washington Board of Trade.
Delegation from the Business Men's Association.
Representatives of Various Citizens' Associations.
The General Public.

The formal services at the church, which began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, consisted of music by the Choir, and others, and address by Rev. Doctor S. S. Mitchell, of Buffalo, New York, who was Governor Shepherd's pastor while he was a resident of Washington; and prayer by Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, the pastor of the church at the time of the funeral. The obitual address was an impressive tribute to the loyalty of Governor Shepherd's friendship, and to his fairness.

He is buried at Rock Creek Cemetery in the District of Columbia.

One night during the winter of 1870 a number of

citizens, including, among others, Mr. Louis C. Clephane, Ex-Chief of Police, A. C. Richards, and Mr. George L. Sheriff, met at the brown-stone-front house, No. 905, on the north side of E street, between 9th and 10th streets, northwest, afterwards the residence of Dr. James E. Morgan and recently demolished, for the purpose of discussing their troubles and devising a new municipal status, at which the project of a system of government embracing the entire District was tentatively considered. The prospects of the new movement appeared so favorable that other meetings were held at which Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd was present. The outcome of these Juntos, supplemented by a steamboat excursion down the Potomac, and other functions where the gustatory proclivities of Congressmen were gratified, accompanied by the alluring influence of genial companionship, was the adoption of a plan of proceeding which culminated in the Act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871, creating the territorial form of government over the entire District of Columbia.

One of the principal objects of this new government was a plan of comprehensive public works which contemplated an expenditure far beyond the current resources of the community. The credit of the District was not up to the standard which the financial world required as a basis for the necessary loans to provide means for the works. This deficiency was met by the coöperation of Mr. Henry David Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke and Company, and at that time President of the First National Bank of Washington City. In him an endorser whose credit was practically without limit, was obtained for the District. Mr. Cooke was selected by President Grant on February 28, 1871 as the first Governor of the District of Columbia, and entered into the spirit of the project with an enthusiasm, energy and breadth of view, not surpassed even by

Mr. Shepherd, and through his high financial standing and business connections, readily negotiated the sale of the bonds and other securities which gave the Board of Public Works the principal and essential means to commence its task.

Mr. Shepherd was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works on March 16, 1871, and was elected Vice-President of the Board at the first meeting of that body in the following May. As Vice-President of the Board, he was its moving spirit at every step of its progress.

It is difficult for the present generation to realize the crudeness of the conditions which prevailed in the City of Washington when the Board of Public Works was created. Washington was just emerging from the chrysalis stage of an overgrown country town, into the dignity and responsibilities of the city status.

Nearly all of the streets were dirt roadways. Where these were improved they were rudely covered with gravel, from which, in dry weather, clouds of dust arose with the breezes or from the passing vehicles, and many of the streets were almost impassable in times of heavy rains. The few that were improved with a more durable surface, excepting the portion of Pennsylvania which was paved with wood, and the square on Vermont Avenue between H and I streets which was paved by Mayor Bowen with coal tar concrete, were paved with the roughest sort of cobble or other irregularly shaped stones, destructive alike to the vehicles which traveled upon them, and to the nerves of those by whom those vehicles were occupied. As late as the fall of 1871, I saw a fire engine stalled up to the hubs in the soft street, in an effort to mount the short rise on 11th street, between E and F streets, northwest. Fire apparatus was occasionally obliged to travel on the sidewalk, in responding to alarms, in unusually wet weather.

Tiber Creek ran from the boundary to the old canal along B street, as an open sewer with a brick arch across it at Pennsylvania avenue, and rude wooden bridges at other points. The Washington canal was another open sewer, exposing a festering mass at low tide, and a scum covered surface when the water was high.

Through other parts of the city ran Slash Run, and other water courses, which were open sewers. Hundreds of acres in the extreme northwest were covered by Slash Run Swamp, whose nightly vapors rendered the bordering heights tenantable only at risk of malarial fevers.

The facilities for the collection and disposal of garbage and other refuse were in keeping with the other primitive features of municipal control. Garbage was fed to hogs in hog pens in almost every part of the city. Many cowsheds also lent their influence to pollute the air. Chickens and geese, and cows and other cattle roamed at large in many localities. One of my friends, upon his return from church one Sunday morning, found a 400 pound hog asleep in his front vestibule. Scavenger service offended both sense and sentiment, and the most noisome kinds of offal and refuse were dumped daily on the surface of the commons in the southwest part of the city, in the vicinity of O street and the canal.

The Board of Health which was a contemporary of the Board of Public Works in the territorial government, and created by the same statute, has not received the credit due to it for the measures it devised and enforced to remove and prevent insanitary conditions and practices, and for the sanitary policies it proposed but did not have the means to apply. In the face of resentful prejudice and interested opposition, it performed a revolutionary and enduring service in the public behalf, by eliminating most of the evil conditions, which fell within its purview, and in placing the National Capital at that

time in the van of the cities of the world in matters of municipal sanitation.

Among the features which were introduced by the Board of Public Works, was a public convenience station at the intersection of 7th street and Louisiana avenue where the statue of the organizer of the Grand Army of the Republic now stands; but public sentiment had not then become educated to the importance of the subject, and the station was removed by the successors of that Board in deference to public ridicule.

It would be superfluous to recount, even compendiously, the results achieved by the Board of Public Works as the ground has been well covered by Dr. Franklin T. Howe, in a paper which he read before the Columbia Historical Society on April 3, 1899, and which was printed in Volume 3 of its records. Although most of the work done by the Board of Public Works has disappeared through defects due to haste and experimental construction, and replacement to meet later requirements, except the grading of the streets, a few of the larger sewers and the street tree system which was installed under the sagacious supervision of the parking commission consisting of William R. Smith, John Saul and William Saunders, public sentiment has justly crowned the general result with approval.

The comprehensive plan of improvement, which was the main purpose of the Board of Public Works, was proclaimed as the scheme of municipal redemption in the following language quoted from its letter of June 20, 1871:

“TO THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

“It is estimated that \$4,358,598 will be the proportion of the expense to be borne by the treasury of the District in making these improvements, and as in the opinion of the Board, that amount will be sufficient *to complete them*, the necessity of annual

appropriations so far as the prosecution of these works is concerned, will be obviated by the passage of the bill herein respectfully recommended."

The optimism of the Board increased with the length of its argument until in the heat of enthusiasm it added: "The plan of the Board contemplates the completion of a great system of improvements *without one dollar of increased tax upon the property holders of the District.*" (*ibid.*)

What it really did incur in the three short years of its existence was something like this:

Authorized or appropriated by the Legislative Assembly in bonds or cash . .	\$6,000,000
Assessments on private property	3,000,000
Cash appropriated by the United States . .	4,000,000
Debts incurred and paid in 3.65 bonds . .	\$13,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$26,000,000

Only items relating to public works are included. Some have calculated that the Board of Public Works incurred obligations of more than \$30,000,000.

It was the contemplation of this status that led a prominent Senator who voted against Governor Shepherd's confirmation as one of the temporary Commissioners, to exclaim that while he had full confidence in the Governor's integrity and ability, he thought that the momentum of expenditure was too great for any one man to control. Nevertheless, I feel satisfied that if the Governor had been undisturbed he would have brought order out of chaos, as the administrative methods he applied after he became Governor, indicated that he realized the necessity of limiting further obligations for municipal development, to the horizon of financial solvency, and ignoring the

allurements of an interminable vista of impecunious enterprise. When it is considered that the average annual real estate assessment in the District for the period covered by the operations of the Board of Public Works was a little less than \$85,000,000, and that the annual personal assessment only averaged about \$12,000,000, and that the annual miscellaneous receipts from licenses, etc., were less than \$200,000, yielding a total annual revenue of about \$1,500,000, exclusive of the cash capriciously appropriated by the Government of the United States as shown above, principally for paving and other work done in front of its own property, the apprehension of Congress in the premises does not seem entirely unfounded.

The Legislative Assembly of the District was little more than a recording instrument of the will of the Board of Public Works, so far as legislation affecting the purview of that Board was concerned; although many of the members of both the Council and the House of Delegates were citizens of conspicuous ability, and the enactments of the Assembly were as a rule manifestations of sagacious public spirit.

The balance of power in the District's electorate while the Territorial form of government was in operation, from May 1871 until June 20, 1874, rested in the suffrage of former negro slaves who had then but recently become denizens of the District as refugees from bondage in the slave-holding states, and in negroes from the adjacent farms of Maryland and Virginia who were temporarily imported into the District from time to time for voting purposes. Both classes had but little comprehension of the questions they thus aided to decide, but on the principle that the end justifies the means, rendered the National Capital a memorable service in furthering the movement for its physical betterment.

No reference to the official career of Governor Shepherd

would be just without a complimentary mention of the coöperation of General O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., then in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, and acting as Private Secretary to President Grant, who by improving the spaces and circles formed by the intersection of streets and avenues, substantially as they are today, kept pace with the accomplishments of that Board. The contemporary reward of his enterprising devotion to the general welfare, was a large share in the criticism then directed against those engaged in the revolutionary campaign for municipal progress.

On January 22, 1872, a memorial signed by 1,000 citizens and taxpayers was presented to the House of Representatives, charging the Board of Public Works and other officials with extravagance and mismanagement. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Committee made a lengthy investigation which resulted in a majority and a minority report (H. R. Report No. 72, 42nd Congress, 2nd Session). The former was strongly in favor of the policies and acts of the defendants, and the other in some respects adverse. One of the two dissenters bore the portentous name of Roosevelt. *The majority report contained a recommendation that the District is entitled to appropriations from Congress corresponding to the valuation of the property owned by the United States.* As this memorial was intended as an attack upon Mr. Shepherd, the result was substantially his vindication.

On September 13, 1873, Mr. Shepherd was appointed Governor of the District of Columbia, vice Governor Cooke who on that date resigned as Governor of the District that he might devote his entire time to his private affairs. Mr. Henry A. Willard succeeded Governor Shepherd as Vice-President of the Board of Public Works. As Governor, Mr. Shepherd made no material changes in

the policy or methods of administering the District government, but was principally occupied in avoiding embarrassments in the conduct of the District's official business due to the inadequacy of the revenue which had been entailed by the demands for funds to meet the cost of executing street improvements.

Congress early in his term as Governor, in compliance with persistent efforts of many of the leading property owners of the District, who again charged the District government with extravagance and mismanagement, appointed a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the conduct and efficiency of the Board of Public Works and other features of the District government. While this investigation developed nothing dishonorable to Governor Shepherd, it showed a complicated and apparently insolvent condition of affairs which seemed to call for a readjustment of the municipal situation by disinterested hands, and led to his practical retirement from public office. Congress accordingly abolished that Board and all other paraphernalia of the Territorial form of government, on June 20, 1874, including the office of Governor and established in its stead a government by three temporary Commissioners. Although President Grant manifested his undiminished confidence in the ability and probity of Governor Shepherd, by nominating him as one of the temporary Commissioners, the Senate deemed it advisable to start the new régime with new agents, and by a vote of thirty-six yeas to six in the affirmative, on June 23, 1874, refused to confirm him. His failure to control the complex conditions of his environment, exemplified again that all men have their limitations; that greatness is a myth, and that achievement is restricted to adventitious opportunity.

"Ambition goads our powers, but to gain
Visions of heights we strive to reach—in vain.
The most we can achieve tends but to prove
The vanity of Pride. Life's goal is Love."

His subsequent career was principally as a resident of Mexico engaged in the business of mining. During the years he was in public life, as a member of the Board of Public Works and as Governor, his official duties monopolized his time and energies to such an extent that his private business and fortune were practically sacrificed, so that he was obliged to begin his private business anew. He chose to accept the opportunity to engage in business in Mexico which then presented, the most promising field for his energies. He revisited the District of Columbia twice; the second time in 1887, and on the 6th of October of that year reviewed, from a stand south of the Treasury Department Building, an imposing demonstration by the people of the District in his honor.

I have never heard another male voice that was equal to his in richness and fullness of tone as an implement of conversation, nor a laugh that was more musical and unconstrained. If he had studiously applied his talents to public speaking he readily could have attained distinction as an orator.

His merits were heroic. His failings those of superabundant physical strength and its temptations, and the ruthless impulse which is usually a concomitant of effective ambition in official or business life.

"Whose eye is fixed upon the mountains head,
Recks not the gowan's rights beneath his tread,
Justice nor sentiment; nor praise nor blame,
Divert his steps, where Lust aspires to Fame."

He judged men by their merits alone. As an employer in his private business as well as in public affairs, he was

ever zealous to recognize and reward attentive and efficient service, but language could not provide him with expletives sufficiently numerous or intense to express his disapproval of careless or unfaithful performance of duty. The exhibition of the latter quality of his temper when driven to distraction by the irritations and embarrassments of business and official cares, especially while harried by the exasperating incidents of the Congressional investigations, engendered many enmities, but all whom he offended in this way were soon placated by his frank amends where the aggrieved were susceptible of the conciliation it was his nature to propose after the abatement of the exciting cause. I never heard any of his worthy employes speak otherwise than kindly of his treatment of them.

Like all successful leaders he owed much to his tact. There is a story that once upon a time a thirsty tramp was looking through an open barroom door, at a burly well dressed customer, who after drinking told the bartender to "Put it on the slate," and was answered by a smiling assent. This seemed to the wistful tramp such an easy way to slake his own thirst, that he too went in and took a drink and sought to liquidate the debt by a like allusion to the "slate." He was kicked out for his presumption, but returned and asked why his treatment differed from that accorded to his predecessor. To which the bartender replied: "It is part of my business to know whom to kick." The Governor rarely kicked the wrong man!

I was his Secretary during his entire term as Governor, and for a short time the acting Secretary of the Board of Public Works, but only once heard him use an impatient word about the office, which was when he entrusted a part of his annual report to Col. W. G. Moore and me to review. We made a rearrangement of a favorite expression, and when he was reviewing the manuscript, we heard him re-

mark from the next room in a deep guttural undertone "Somebody's been too d—d smart." Which we felt that we deserved for not having profited by the fate of Gil Blas.

As a friend he was devoted, considerate, constant and liberal to a fault; as a companion he was ideally unconventional, genial, jovial and democratic. Although a vindictive enemy, he did not go out of his way to indulge his animosities. In no sense a temperate man, he was neither an intemperate one nor a glutton. While he was too sensible to be a practical joker, he was promotive of hilarity at all social gatherings, as he was a leader in other affairs of life; but on staid occasions, he displayed an inherent dignity upon which no frivolity or assurance cared to presume.

As a host he was ideal. The humblest guest received as considerate attention as the proudest. In this as in all other phases of his social and domestic relations, he was gracefully assisted by the consummate tact and kindness of his accomplished wife.

The temerity of his resolution, and the intrepidity by which it was sustained, were typically illustrated in the peremptory removal, by his orders, of the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from First street, west, where they had been laid and used as military necessity, but without warrant of law, during the Civil War. This line of track extended from the Long Bridge at the southern terminus of Maryland avenue, along that avenue to First street, west, then to Indiana avenue, and thence to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station at New Jersey avenue and C street, northwest, and obstructed the work of improving the streets. When it is considered that Mr. John W. Garrett, the then President of that road, was as influential in the political and financial world at that time as J. Pierpont Morgan in the height of his power, the audacity of that act, although in the discharge of a public duty, was a phase of moral grandeur.

Not less decisive was the destruction of the old Northern Liberty Market House at the intersection of New York and Massachusetts avenues, northwest, where the Public Library Building now stands. About seven o'clock on the evening of September 3, 1872, Thomas M. Plowman, with about two hundred laborers, acting under instructions from the Board of Public Works, tore down the low unsightly structure of which this market consisted, without having given notice or warning to the dealers who rented the stands in it. During the progress of the demolition of this structure two of these dealers who went into it to secure their property were accidentally killed there.

In both cases prompt action became necessary by the imminence of injunction proceedings which might have indefinitely delayed the progress of improvements. In fact the constant threat of interference by the courts or by Congress was the stimulus to the feverish haste with which all of the work of the Board of Public Works was done, and a leading cause of its consequent expensiveness for which the Board is often reproached.

There were other giants of those days who were associated with him in his great work. His case is no exception to the rule that the Hero's wreath which history weaves, is largely twined with laurels gathered through the thought and toil of others. But he eminently possessed the talent and power for leadership. The responsibility and guidance were his, and public opinion has justly attached to the name of Governor Alexander Robey Shepherd, the dominant fame of effecting the improvements in the physical status of the National Capital which terminated the efforts for its removal, and started it on the way to become a stimulus to the patriotic pride of every American and an object of universal admiration.

Although he occasionally emphasized his remarks under

unusual provocation, by forceful imprecation, so did George Washington. Both were profoundly pious in an humble consciousness of their relations to the Infinite, and gave witness of their convictions by faithful attendance at religious observances. His old messenger recently told me that it was the Governor's custom after his impulsive outbursts, to go off by himself and ask the Lord to forget it.

It is related of him that during one of the morning devotions while the family was kneeling in prayer, a cow got among the roses outside the open window just as he was beginning the prayer with "Oh Lord," when this noise attracted his attention and he followed this invocation with "Drive that damn cow out of the yard." Such characters cannot be justly judged by ordinary standards. In the crucible of genius they mingle invective and orison with such apparent compatibility that their foibles are noted both by Saint Peter and Mrs. Grundy with a sort of condoning lenience. He, as the poet says of Jim Bludsoe, "Wan't no saint," but a very human sort of a man, well fitted for the task the Almighty selected him to perform.

It is a source of regret that the statue erected in his honor in front of the Municipal Building, and dedicated on May 3, 1909, represents him in his old age when physical decay had begun to depict its inroads upon his countenance, and the symmetry of his person had become impaired by corpulence. The work for which he owes his celebrity was performed from his 36th to his 39th year, when he was ideally comely in person with a broad forehead which was the most impressive feature of his countenance.

His statue should show him at the height of his physical and mental powers, as they were during his terms as Vice-President of the Board of Public Works and Governor; an Apollo in form, a giant in strength, with the lineaments of an able and dominating mind, illumined by a kindly, steadfast soul.



COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY.

COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY: THE HERO OF THE BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE GLEANED FROM CONTEMPORANE-
OUS SOURCES.

By M. I. WELLER.

(Read before the Society, May 10, 1910.)

It was in the year of our Lord, 1759, when the Hanoverian George II, reigned over Britain and Ireland, the dissolute monarch, Louis XV ruled over France, and Frederick the Great of Prussia was fighting for his existence against the forces of Maria Theresia, the Empress-Queen of Austria Hungary, that the whole northern portion of our American continent was convulsed by bloody strife. France and England, aided by the colonists, were contending for mastery, so as to finally determine whether Englishman or Frenchman should control the destiny of America. During this eventful period, on July 6th, in Baltimore Town, then a straggling settlement of less than five hundred inhabitants, located in the Providence of Maryland, while Horatio Sharpe was its Governor, the household of William Barney, a gentleman farmer, rejoiced over the advent of a fifth son, who was duly christened with the prophetic name of Joshua.

William Barney was in easy circumstances, when he married Frances Holland Watts, the only daughter of a prominent planter, owning considerable wealth, for that period; she was a refined, accomplished lady, who transmitted her talents and virtues to her illustrious son Joshua.

According to the family record, young Joshua must have

been endowed with extraordinary physical vigor, combined with a well balanced mind, for it is recited, that almost as soon as he could walk and talk, he was sent along with his elder brothers to a common school in the vicinity of the farm, on Bare (Bear) Creek, about eight miles from town on Patapsco Neck, to which the family had removed from Baltimore, about 1761. He abandoned schooling at the age of ten years, claiming that he had absorbed all the knowledge his teacher was capable of imparting, being irresistibly drawn to the career, he clamored to adopt, following in the footsteps of valiant forebears, the call of the sea was in his blood, the tales of the ocean rovers appealed to his imagination and aided his determination to emulate the brave deeds of a Drake or a Raleigh: he finally wrung a reluctant consent from his father, that he would eventually be permitted to gratify his ambition, but meanwhile he was told that he should first gain some commercial experience, consequently he was placed with a dry goods shop for a brief period in Baltimore, subsequently he was transferred to the counting house of a business friend in Alexandria where he remained for a year, rendering faithful and satisfactory services; returning home for the Christmas holidays of 1770; after the enjoyment of the vacation, he positively declined to renew his allegiance to his Alexandria employer and after considerable importunity, his parents at last yielded and gave their consent to a limited trial of the nautical profession, hoping he would be speedily cured of this ambition. In the spring of 1771, he was entered on board of a pilot boat, commanded by an experienced seaman, who was an old friend of his father, with whom he made a number of trips, occasionally beyond the capes; his perseverance and apparent love for his chosen profession, convinced his parents in the fall of that year that permanent arrangements ought to be made to afford him greater opportunities for

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advancement; especially as his brother-in-law, Captain Thomas Drysdale, who commanded a small brig in the Liverpool trade, happened to be in port; it resulted in Joshua being apprenticed to his brother-in-law.

In January 1772, the future commodore, embarked on his first regular voyage; his indomitable courage carried him through the trying ordeal of a winter trip across the stormy Atlantic, and after many severe struggles, the vessel arrived safely in the Cove of Cork (Ireland). After a two days' inspection of the attractions of Cork, the brig proceeded to Liverpool, at which city, our young adventurer spent his leisure time, quite profitably in minute investigation of that great commercial emporium; the cargo was delivered to the owners in Liverpool, when the brig was unexpectedly sold and young Barney was duly despatched to Dublin to procure a passage for himself and master in some vessel bound for Baltimore. Dublin was a revelation to him, the days of his stay passed rapidly and happily, owing to the warm hearted Irish hospitality received from many of its residents. When Captain Drysdale arrived from Liverpool they lost no time in getting on board and the vessel started for its destination: young Barney's ship was crowded with redemptioners, an eighteenth century method of reaching America by those destitute of passage money, binding themselves to labor in the new world, until the debt was paid, a more infamous system than African slavery; work, work, until they had redeemed themselves from obligations incurred under the cruel contract, it was truly characterized "as a living hell." The voyage being everything else but pleasant, the young sailor rejoiced, when his native land hove in sight and the keel ploughed the majestic Chesapeake Bay, but his joy was soon turned into sorrow, when reaching home, he received the terrible information that his beloved father, had succumbed a few days previous, to a wound,

caused by an accident brought on by Joshua's seven year old brother, who while playing in the store room had found an old pistol supposed to be unloaded, pointing it at his father, it went off, resulting in a short time, in his parent's death. William Barney left fourteen children mourning his loss, to the tender care of his widow. The young apprentice was permitted to remain at his home for only a brief period, when he was recalled to his ship by Captain Drysdale, who had been appointed to the command of the *Sidney* of 300 tons, with which he made frequent voyages to Cadiz, Genoa, Liverpool and other European ports, during the years 1773 and 1774, affording opportunities to Barney to enlarge his knowledge: he kept the log-book, corrected all the calculations, having full charge of the ship's accounts in addition to all other nautical duties; he had meanwhile acquired such proficiency in seamanship, that with the consent of the owners, he had been promoted to the position of second mate, being barely fourteen years old, though its emoluments went into the pocket of his master, Captain Drysdale. On December 22, 1774, they sailed from Baltimore with a valuable cargo of wheat for Nice (Savoy), then part of the Kingdom of Sardinia; the ship had scarcely cleared the Capes of Virginia, before it was discovered that the pump well had sustained a serious damage, causing a dangerous leak, necessitating a return to Norfolk for repairs, owing to a quarrel with the captain, the first mate here abandoned the ship, his place was not supplied—the vessel went to sea, but a few days afterwards, Captain Drysdale, became ill, dying within a week, leaving our young apprentice in sole charge, who undismayed by the weighty responsibility, assuming full command, he continued the voyage, the crew yielding ready obedience to his orders, after the remains of his deceased brother-in-law had received the honors of a seaman's grave, in the briny deep; the weather

continued stormy, which brought additional danger to the struggling ship, the leak increased, convincing Barney that the only salvation in sight, was to reach Gibraltar, the nearest port, which attempt was finally successful though the vessel was in a visibly sinking condition; when he got to the entrance of the harbor he signalled for assistance, which receiving, he was enabled to bring the ship into the King's dock; landing, he immediately made application to the Vice-Admiralty Court, for a commission of survey on his ship, this was granted and upon the surveyors report, the Court ordered a part of the cargo to be discharged; fortunately it was soon shown by a further examination that the cargo had sustained but little damage, but that it would take several months, to place the vessel in a seaworthy condition; this only increased his dilemma, in a foreign port among strangers, with a valuable cargo, liable to destruction, on a damaged ship, appearing as a commander, when only rated as an apprentice, with only the log-book in his own handwriting to confirm his story, it required supreme courage to assume all responsibility, lacking as he did, the financial means, to pay for repairs and the money required for the support of the crew; he called upon the commercial firm of Murray and Son, told his troubles and asked them to become his bankers; they accepted the proposition and with their assistance, advancing over 700 Pounds, in three months time, the ship was ready for sea and the trip resumed. Barney executed a Bottomry bond to Murray and Son, payable ten days after arrival at Nice, Mr. Murray, Jr., accompanying him so that the consignees at Nice would raise no objection; upon arrival at Nice, it was unexpectedly found that the ship's draught was too great for the depth of water in the harbor, compelling them to put into Villa Franca a small port two miles to the eastward, landing, Mr. Murray and he proceeded at once to Nice to visit the owners of the car-

go; they were well received and Barney procured their assumption of the payment of this bond at the time specified, to relieve his ship from the obligation of the Bottomry bond, then relying upon their good faith, Barney returned to the ship, began to discharge enough of the cargo into lighters, so as to reduce the draught, which enabled him to take her into Nice; meanwhile ten days had elapsed since arrival at the time specified in the bond; the Nicene dealers saw a way to evade their responsibility to Murray & Son, claiming that Barney being a minor, his contract to repay the advanced money was void: then Barney hastened back to his ship and positively refused to deliver another grain of the wheat until the faithless merchants paid the obligation to Murray: the merchants invoked the assistance of the local governor, who peremptorily ordered Barney to deliver the balance of the cargo and upon his absolute refusal to comply with the order, had him arrested and dragged into prison: cooled off, Barney determined to dissemble, so he sent word to the governor of his willingness, to submit to the demand, believing a compulsory promise was not morally binding; set free, he hastened on board, hoisted the British flag, believing it would amply protect him and flatly renewed his refusal to surrender any more of the cargo unless the debt was paid according to promise or force was used: the governor becoming enraged, sent a detail of soldiers on board, with instructions to break open the hatches and remove all the cargo. Barney then notified the officer, that he considered this an illegal capture, besides being an insult to the British nation: he called his crew together and with them, leaving the ship, he boarded one of the English vessels in the harbor, who hospitably entertained them, then landed to see his only friend, Mr. Murray; after consultation, Barney determined to appeal to the British ambassador at the Court of Sardinia. Mr. Murray agreed and they both started for the

Italian capital. Barney's logbook contains the following, "We crossed the famous Alps, so noted for snow and difficult travelling, on mules, we passed through part of Switzerland and arrived at Milan." They met here, Sir William Lynch, his Brittanic Majesty's representative at Sardinia, who received them in the kindest manner; Barney recited his grievances in graphic style, especially dwelling upon the insult offered to the British flag: Sir William at once espoused his cause and in three days Barney returned to Nice, the former haughty governor, now as humble as possible, tendered profuse apologies and within one hour, Barney's bond to the Murrays, was discharged, the full amount of the freight paid to him, besides being reimbursed for the whole expense of his journey to Milan, the governor also offered to pay any sum he chose to demand by way of atonement for the few hours of imprisonment, he had suffered; this indemnity Barney spurned to accept, but he was gratified with the congratulations from all the English captains at the port. Acting under the owner's original orders, Barney sailed from Nice to Alicant, in Spain, where he arrived in June, 1775: his vessel was here impressed and employed, the same as all other vessels in port, by the Spanish government, in the expedition against Algiers, which ended disastrously for the Spaniards; returning to Alicant, the use of the vessel was fully compensated, and Barney set out on his return to America; entering Chesapeake Bay, on October 1st the *Sidney* was boarded by an officer from the British sloop of war, *Kingfisher* who after searching his ship, seized all the letters and the few arms on board and imparted the exciting news that the colonists had risen in rebellion and two battles had been fought, at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Barney was amazed at the information and upon the officer's departure, speedily set sail for his home port: upon arrival at Baltimore he proceeded without delay to the counting house of the old merchant, the owner of the good ship *Sidney*.

Barney was greeted with the inquiry, "Who are you, sir," in an impatient tone. "I am Joshua Barney, master of your ship *Sidney* just arrived." "Master of my ship, are you, sir?—and how dare you, sir, an apprentice boy, presume to take command of a ship of mine?" The "apprentice boy" turned upon him a look of calm disdain and throwing upon the desk before him the ship's papers and other documents of the voyage which he had brought in his hand, "Read these" said he and without further reply, walked to the window, attracted by the interesting scenes on the street. The merchant meanwhile took up the papers, which soon engaged his profound interest. Barney waited impatiently for the completion of the reading, when the merchant arose, advanced to the young seaman, grasped his hand with both of his own, in an hearty shake, exclaiming, "Captain Barney, you are welcome home, sir, your conduct meets my cordial approbation, sir, and I am proud to find that I have so deserving a young man, in my employ.—Take a seat, sir, we shall see what is to be done immediately." The title "Captain" bestowed by the owner, John Smith, was a welcome reward for all the dangers and the trials he had encountered during the nine months of the voyage, eight months of which time, he had been her commander, notwithstanding he was only sixteen years and three months old, when he returned to port.

The death of Captain Drysdale had annulled the articles of apprenticeship by which Barney had been bound, so now he was his own master, at liberty to engage in the service that best suited him; owing to the blockade of Chesapeake bay by British ships of war, the majority of Baltimore vessels were laid up for the time being. After a short visit to his dear mother and family, he offered his services to Captain Wm. Hallock, a native of Bermuda, the commander of the sloop *Hornet*, of ten guns then being

equipped at Baltimore, for the subsequent purpose of joining the small squadron at Philadelphia, under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins, who had on January 5, 1776 received from the Continental Congress the commission as commander-in-chief of the Navy. Barney's offer was at once accepted, he receiving the appointment of master's mate, the second rank on the sloop: he was assigned the duty of recruiting the necessary men for the crew; the Captain had just received the new American flag for the *Hornet*, from Commodore Hopkins, the first star spangled banner that had been seen in Maryland; the following morning, it was duly flung to the breeze by Barney, to the music of drums and fifes, where the novel sight of rebel colors soon attracted crowds, with the result that before sundown, the young recruiting officer had enlisted a full crew of jolly rebels for the *Hornet*. Towards the end of November the *Hornet* accompanied by her sister ship, the schooner *Wasp*, eight guns, Captain C. Alexander, a Scotchman, left the Patapsco in company; they managed to pass the capes, eluding the British cruiser in Hampton Roads, meeting Commodore Esek Hopkins' little fleet, composed of the flag-ship *Alfred* (24 guns), Columbus (12 guns), Cabot (14 guns), *Andrea Doria* (14 guns), *Providence* (12 guns), and *Fly* (8 guns), at the mouth of the Delaware and in a few weeks, February 17, 1776, the fleet weighed anchor being the first United States squadron that put to sea, and proceeded to their place of destination (Bahama Islands), where it was reported, an immense quantity of ammunition, 88 cannon, 9 to 32 pounders, 15 mortars, shells and other ammunition, war material, had been stored; on March 4th, the town and forts surrendered after a feeble resistance, the booty was collected and the fleet sailed away with its valuable cargoes for the home shores: the weather was tempestuous, as they approached the coast, during the storm, the *Fly* collided with the

Hornet which caused the latter to lose her mast-head and boom, she became separated from the fleet during the night, none of which on the following morning was in sight: the *Hornet* was seriously injured so that in the joint opinion of the Captain and Barney, it was deemed prudent, to run for repairs to the nearest coast, South Carolina, but after sending a boat on shore, they were again compelled by a violent gale, to abandon this attempt and put out at once to sea; for weeks they were buffeted by storms, but surviving the danger they arrived off the mouth of the Delaware, on April 1, 1776: a pilot came to them a little southward of the Capes with the news that the British ship *Roebuck* of 44 guns lay at anchor in the roads, with her armed tender cruising off and on, making prizes of American vessels, unable to cope with her: the captain of the *Hornet*, instructed the pilot to steer for Cape May, to avoid the tender, notwithstanding the *Hornet* was far superior in strength, but unexpectedly the tender soon hove in sight and at once bore down upon the sloop, believing her to be an ordinary coaster, none of her guns being visible, and that she would be easy prey. Barney had already suspected that his captain lacked courage, so he ordered one of the guns to be run out the moment the tender came alongside and was in the act of applying the lighted match, when his captain ordered him not to fire, as he "had no inclination for shedding blood." Barney became so exasperated at this unexpected order, that oblivious to all sense of discipline, he turned and threw the matchstick at the head of his commanding officer, who luckily for himself, avoided the blow, by running into his cabin, where he remained during the balance of his stay on board: meanwhile, the tender discovering her mistake, beat a rapid retreat: Barney now with the consent of officers and crew took sole command, and after meeting with more ill-luck through running on Egg Island

flats during a fog, he finally brought the *Hornet* in April safely to Philadelphia, here Captain Hallock decamped for good. Barney remained in charge of the *Hornet* at Philadelphia, for over three weeks, daily expecting to receive a call to appear before a court martial for his assault on Captain Hallock, but this worthy had disappeared without preferring charges; when relieved of further duties on the *Hornet*, Barney volunteered his services to Captain Alexander of the *Wasp*, who gladly gave him the desired appointment. The *Wasp* sailed as convoy to a merchant vessel with valuable cargo, bound for Europe, returning to the Delaware she sighted two British frigates, *Roebuck* 44 guns and the *Liverpool* 28 guns, the latter vessel, discerning the *Wasp*, made sail after her and ran upon some shoals, so the little schooner, *Wasp*, managed to escape into the Cape May channel, where she found two other American vessels lying snugly at anchor, the brig *Lexington*, Captain John Barry, and the brig *Reprisal*, Captain Wickes, both ignorant of the enemy's frigates being in the vicinity; a few hours afterwards they noticed a ship, with all sails crowded, steering for the Cape with the *Liverpool* pursuing her: she was soon recognized as the vessel anxiously expected in the Delaware by Congress, the brig *Nancy*, Captain Montgomery, from St. Croix and St. Thomas, laden with arms and ammunition; they determined to render all assistance within their power, until they perceived that the other British frigate *Roebuck* was in full chase, fortunately Captain Montgomery to avoid capture ran the *Nancy* ashore a few miles north of the cape, immediately the three American men-of-war, despatched all their boats to the assistance of the stranded ship to take out all the valuable cargo, which was accomplished in spite of a heavy fire from the frigates, which had also lowered five boats with the object of taking possession of the vessel, the Americans continued in the removal of the cargo, saving

268 barrels of gunpowder, and some other articles until the rapid approach of the enemy's boats advised a retreat, but before leaving, Captain John Barry, who was in chief command, ordered a quantity of loose powder to be thrown in the hold, connected it with a burning fuse, so as to destroy the vessel and what remained of the cargo, then hastened to their own vessels: the enemy's boats meanwhile boarded the stranded brig with three cheers and within a few minutes thereafter, a tremendous explosion followed, not a single man of the boarders escaped, the destruction of the vessel (with invaders) was complete; Barney in charge of one of the boats covered himself with distinction and received unlimited praise. As soon as the American boats had rejoined their respective vessels, the *Wasp* weighed anchor and continued her course up the Bay, pursued by the *Roebuck* and the *Liverpool*, who had in the meantime been joined by the armed brig *Betsy*, Captain T. Slater, all three combined in the chase with all sail set, determined to avenge their disaster, they were gaining rapidly on the *Wasp* when she changed her course and sought refuge in shallower Wilmington Creek, as night fell: in the morning Captain Alexander found himself shut up in the creek, the frigates and brig having anchored at its mouth, during the previous day he had fallen in with several outward bound merchantmen and had ordered their return to Philadelphia where they spread the news of the approach of the enemy, immediately a number of row-galleys thoroughly armed, were prepared by Commodore Hazlewood to meet them: these galleys attacked the frigates early in the morning May 9, 1776, compelling them to weigh anchor; the *Wasp* joined in the attack, being towed out of the creek by her own boats, Captain Alexander, duly seconded by Barney boarded the brig *Betsy* and captured her, the *Roebuck* grounded on the Jersey shore, forcing the *Liverpool* to come to

her assistance, the *Wasp* secured her prize and by nightfall reëntered Wilmington Creek in triumph. In the morning Captain Alexander, the weather being foggy, believed he could pass without being discovered, entering the river, the fog suddenly cleared and he found his ship under the guns of the *Roebuck* which during the night by the aid of the *Liverpool* had extracted herself from her predicament; the *Roebuck* at once opened her whole broadside on the active little *Wasp* which by superhuman efforts managed to escape and rejoin the galleys, remaining with them while they renewed the attack and in order to render all assistance within her power; it was a fortunate circumstance for Commodore Hazlewood as one of his galleys, in the course of the battle, sustained a great loss of men, so that she was compelled to retire from action, Barney with the approval of Captain Alexander remanned the galley, with a number of his men, brought her again into action with such success, that the frigates gave up the fight and retreated, being followed by the galleys as far as Newcastle. Barney and his men, remained with the galley, until she reached Philadelphia where he and Captain Alexander received all the honors, acquired in the two days fight with the enemy, everyone joined in praise for the brilliant exploit of the officers and men of the *Wasp*, Captain Alexander received from Congress, as his reward a commission as Captain in the United States Navy, with the command of the new ship, the *Delaware*, of 28 guns. In his report to the Marine Committee he bestowed upon Barney the warmest terms of eulogy; the latter was then ordered to take charge of the sloop *Sachem* and prepare her for sea: in a few days he received an order to wait upon the Honorable Robert Morris, President of the Marine Committee, on June 20, 1776, Barney was ushered into the presence of this patriot, he was asked if his name was

Barney. Answering in the affirmative, Mr. Morris drew a paper from his pocket and handed it to him, with these words. "The Committee has heard of your good behavior, Mr. Barney, during the engagement with the enemy in the Delaware and have authorized me to offer you this letter of appointment as a lieutenant in the Navy of the United States. I will add for myself, that if you continue to act with the same bravery and devotion to the cause of our country on future occasions, you shall always find in me a friend ready and happy to serve you." This kind and paternal address of Mr. Morris, deeply impressed and affected young Barney, then not quite seventeen years of age, he had gained the good opinion of Mr. Morris and ever retained it from that day out, that he faithfully redeemed the promises, made by him, in reply is proved by his glorious deeds, blazoned on the pages of history. On July 6, 1776, the 17th anniversary of Lieutenant Barney's birthday, the sloop *Sachem* 10 guns sailed under command of Captain Isaiah Robinson with Lieutenant Barney, as assistant, just two days after the Declaration of Independence; they got promptly to sea and in short time fell in with an English letter of marque brig from Jamaica, of 6 guns of heavy caliber, which was captured after a severe combat, the brig losing over half of her crew and the losses on the sloop were so serious and the ship so badly damaged that an immediate return to Philadelphia was inevitable: Lieutenant Barney took charge of the prize, laden with rum, but which also contained a large sea turtle with the name of Lord North engraved upon the shell; the turtle was sent by Barney, upon the arrival of the ship, to his patron and friend Robert Morris. Both vessels arrived in safety and procured the promotion of both officers to the *Andrea Doria*, a brig of 14 guns and in a few days they were again on the broad ocean. Their orders were to

proceed directly to St. Eustatia for arms (purchased in Holland) and to return home without delay; on arrival they saluted the fort, which courtesy was acknowledged in similar fashion, being the first official salute to the flag, by a foreign power, disproving the claim that Captain John Paul Jones was the first American officer to receive that honor, at Brest, in February, 1778. Leaving St. Eustatia, they encountered the British man of war *Racehorse*, 12 guns, commanded by Lieutenant Jones, R. N., manned with a picked crew, sent for the express purpose of intercepting the *Andrea Doria*; after a hard fought conflict victory perched upon the banner of the *Doria*, and the prize was placed in charge of the second lieutenant, Mr. Dunn, and the *Doria* proceeded; a few days afterwards a *Snow* of 6 guns was captured, the prize was turned over to Lieutenant Barney, to bring into port. The weather was tempestuous, violent gales followed one another and the prize was driven among the breakers of Chinocoteague shoals, on Christmas night by a furious gale from the east; seas washed over the apparently doomed vessel and when day broke, death stared them in the face. Barney inspired his men with courage delivering the following harrangue. "I am not much of a chaplain, my good lads and know very little of his palaver and such stuff, but this I know, that the same Power that protected you before, can protect you now and if we are all to go to old Davy Jones' locker why damn it, we might as well go with a bold face as a sheepish one."

After a fearful struggle all the day, during the late afternoon, the wind moderated, when Barney shouted the orders, "down from the tops my men, man the capstan and away with the anchor," his bold example enthused the crew, they set to work to carry out his command in a few more minutes they were free of the breakers and on the 27th, Barney reached the harbor of Chincoteague;

here he remained until January 2, 1777, when in company with other storm bound vessels, they put to sea again, Barney intending to take the prize up to Baltimore, but a severe snowstorm drove him again to sea; on the 4th he was chased by a foreign ship of war: here to add to his difficulties, his prisoners the former crew, became mutinous, finding the ringleader would not obey orders but became threatening and becoming more persistent in his refusal, Barney drew a pistol from his belt and shot the mutineer in the shoulder, which intimidated the rest, but it was too late, the *Snow* was soon taken by the British man of war *Perseus* 20 guns, commanded by Hon. George Keith Elphinstone: the wounded mutineer at once informed the English captain of Barney's action, who after listening to the man's complaint told him, that Barney had served him right. The *Perseus* having manned the prize, sent her away to a British port and continued to Charleston, at which place, the purser of the ship, a Scotchman, hearing of some supposed illtreatment of loyal Scots by Americans, turned around suddenly upon Lieutenant Barney and struck him a violent blow with his fist, without a single word of explanation; with lightning rapidity, Barney, though a prisoner and on an enemy's vessel, retaliated with such well aimed force that sent his assailant sprawling over one of the guns and then Barney kicked him down the hatchway, fortunately for the prisoner, Captain Elphinstone appeared upon deck and when the circumstances were related to him, he called the purser and Barney into his cabin, then closing the door he rebuked the purser in an indignant tone, telling him he had disgraced the British naval service by an unprovoked assault upon an unarmed prisoner and demanded that the purser should apologize to Barney on his bended knees, and upon refusal, ordered him under arrest; and then turning to Lieutenant Barney, tendered to him a most gentlemanly apology for the insult.

Barney was permitted to retire on parole and landed at Charleston, in company with three other American naval officers, they procured horses and started for the North, arriving at Philadelphia early in March, after going through a series of interesting adventures with some Scotch Tories in the Carolinas. Barney being on parole, was forced to a life of inactivity until late in October, he received a letter from Captain Elphinstone "that he was relieved by exchange, of his parole," he at once hastened on board the *Andrea Doria* where he was warmly welcomed by his former captain and messmates. Soon after Lieutenant Barney rejoined, the *Andrea Doria* participated in the active fighting of the fleet under Commodore Hazelwood, until the beginning of December when he was ordered to march a detachment of officers and men to Baltimore, for service on the frigate *Virginia* to which he had been appointed as Lieutenant; on his way he halted at Valley Forge, long enough to pay his respects to Commander-in-Chief, George Washington; the winter was quite severe, the roads nearly impassable, so that his party did not reach the frigate at Baltimore until the end of the month: early in January, 1778, he was ordered to take command of a pilot boat tender, and cruise around the bay on scouting duty; on one occasion being chased by a British cruiser through Tangier Sound, he managed to make his retreat up the bay and falling in with a large Baltimore sloop, outward bound, which he had spoken to the day previous, he again hailed her to warn the sloop to return to Baltimore, but to his astonishment he soon discovered that she had been captured by an enemy's barge during the previous night; the captors hearing of Lieutenant Barney's brig being in the neighborhood, resorted to the stratagem of concealing their presence hoping to catch him unprepared, but they caught a tartar, for in a very few minutes he recaptured the sloop, not-

withstanding the rapid approach of the British cruiser and succeeded in bringing both vessels back to Baltimore. On March 31, the *Virginia*, Captain J. Nicholson, attempted to get to sea, but unfortunately, during the night, the pilot ran her on the shoals near the Capes by which she lost her rudder, and became unmanageable, at daylight, three British frigates were found at anchor, only a short distance away. Captain Nicholson took his papers and immediately abandoned the ship escaping to shore, leaving Lieutenant Barney in command, who to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, ordered the cable to be cut so as to run her ashore at Cape Henry, but in this, he was overruled by the other lieutenants and pilot and the British soon gained possession of the stranded frigate, her crew was distributed among the different ships of the squadron: Lieutenant Barney being taken to the *Emerald*, Captain Caldwell, while his brother, William Barney, who commanded the marines on the *Virginia* was released and permitted to return to Baltimore in exchange for the British officer, captured by Lieutenant Barney a few days previous.

During the summer, Lieutenant Barney together with a number of other captured Americans was sent to New York on board the 64 gun *St. Albans*, commanded by Captain Onslow; during the trip Barney concocted a scheme to seize the ship, but it fell through, on account of the treachery of a Frenchman, who revealed the plan to Captain Onslow. Upon arrival at New York, the prisoners were transferred to the notorious prison ship, upon which he had to endure every kind of indignity and suffering until the arrival of Admiral Byron, sent to relieve Lord Howe. Admiral Byron had Barney removed to his own flag-ship the *Ardent* of 64 guns, where he was treated most hospitably by the Admiral, until his exchange the latter end of August; regaining his liberty he

repaired back to Baltimore for a brief visit to his family home, there being no demand for many officers at this time, on account of the few United States vessels. Barney at the solicitation of one of his Baltimore friends took command of a small schooner, armed with two guns and a crew of eight men, loaded with tobacco for St. Eustatia but on going down the bay, the schooner was captured by an English privateer after a running fight, Barney and five of his crew escaping to the Eastern shore, whence he returned to Baltimore, here he subsequently met his old commander, Captain Isaiah Robinson, who was equipping a fine ship under a letter of marque, at Alexandria, Virginia, his offer to Barney to join as first lieutenant was accepted, the ship mounting 12 guns, left Alexandria, on February, 1779, having only thirty-five men as crew, half the required number, with a cargo of tobacco, bound for Bordeaux, France. The third day after leaving the capes they found a vessel in chase, flying British colors, which during the night caught up with them, upon hoisting the American flag their surrender was demanded, a broadside was the answer, the fight was kept up at intervals during the night and at dawn they discovered their adversary, to be the British brig *Rosebud* of 16 guns, the conflict was renewed and the enemy finally beaten off with a loss of 47 men, as was afterwards ascertained. Without further mishap they reached Bordeaux, where after disposing profitably of their tobacco and taking a cargo of brandy, they renewed their armament with 18 six pounders, increasing their crew to 70 men they sailed in the early August from Bordeaux, for Philadelphia, in mid ocean they encountered an English privateer of 16 guns, nines and sixes, which after a conflict lasting a couple of days, was captured: Barney taking command of the prize, they sailed together arriving in Philadelphia in October, 1779.

During the winter of 1779-80 Lieutenant Barney took a well earned repose, alternating his time between his relatives in Baltimore and the friends he had made in Philadelphia. In the latter city he was a frequent visitor at the residence of Alderman Gunning Bedford, attracted thereto by his daughter, a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, he pressed his suit with ardor and with the full approval of the family he led Miss Ann Bedford to the altar on March 16th, 1780. They spent their honeymoon in Philadelphia, until the following month, they visited the bride's brother, a resident of Dover, Delaware. Returning to Philadelphia he submitted this memorial to Congress:

PAPERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

MEMORIALS

To the Honorable the De'legates of the United States of America in Congress assemb'ed.

The Memorial of Joshua Barney most respectfully sheweth That your Memorialist hath served four Years as a Lieutenant in the Navy in the service of America during fifteen months of which time he hath been a Prisoner with the Enemyes, That he hath borne that Rank on Board a Ship having more than twenty guns and is at present directed to take the Rank of first Lieutenant on Board the *Saratoga* a Vessel of inferior force.—That by a resolve of your Honours the Pay of officers are reduced in proportion to his Reduction in point of Rank on Board the Vessels of several Force, That two Years' Pay is due to your petitioner for his former Services which in the present depressed State of the Currency is not worth his Acceptance.—That Application hath been made to the Board of Admiralty and no Satisfaction can be obtained from that Quarter without an order from your Honours. He therefore prays your Honours would fix his Rank and ascertain the pay he shall receive.

JOSHUA BARNEY, Lt.

Philadelphia, July 26th., 1780

N.O. July 26th, 1780

The Memorial of Joshua Barney

Read July 26th, 1780. Referred to the Board of Admiralty.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 1st August 1780.

The Board of Admiralty to whom was referred the memorial of Lieut. Barney of the Navy beg leave to report their opinion.

That any Officer who by virtue of his Commission or Warrant, hath served or hereafter shall serve on board any Ship of War of twenty guns and upwards belonging to the Navy of these States, and shall thereafter serve in the same rank on board any other Vessel of War of inferior force, such Officer shall receive the same pay as he was entitled to when serving in a Ship of twenty Guns and upwards, any resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

(By order)

FRED LEWIS.

Order of Admiralty,

Passed August 7th, 1780.

The report was favorable; he was ordered to report for duty on board the United States Ship *Saratoga* of 18 nine pounders, commanded by Captain John Young. Proceeding to sea October 8th, they fell in with the *Elizabeth* an enemy's brig of 12 guns which was taken in a few minutes. On the following day, October 9th, they encountered three British vessels apparently heavily armed, a ship and two brigs.

Captain Young hoisted British colors, ran alongside of the ship, hailing her, then dropping the British colors, he ran up the Stars and Stripes, fired a broadside, threw her grapnels upon the enemy's ship *Charming Molly* and 50 men headed by Lieutenant Barney jumped on board: the conflict was fierce while it lasted, but victory speedily

crowned their efforts, they were masters of a ship carrying 22 guns, the prisoners were rapidly transferred to the *Saratoga*, Barney with a part of his boarders remaining in possession of the prize, meanwhile the two brigs *Nancy* and ———, attempting escape, were quickly overhauled and captured after a short resistance, thus in the course of two days the gallant *Saratoga* became mistress of one fine ship and three brigs, carrying 52 guns, and over two hundred men, with most valuable cargoes. Captain Young determined to return at once to Philadelphia with his four prizes, Barney received orders to steer for the Delaware: At night he made the startling discovery that he had five feet of water in the hold, constantly gaining, in spite of the pumps; his signal of distress was seen by Captain Young and help promised by daylight, but the goddess of war is fickle, by sunrise a British ship of the line, accompanied by three frigates, was in chase and before many hours elapsed, all of the four prizes were recaptured by the enemy and Barney was a prisoner on the *Intrepid*—74 guns, the *Saratoga* escaped, but presumably foundered later on with her entire crew, as she was never heard of.

In his journal, Lieutenant Barney stigmatizes the commander of the *Intrepid*, A. J. Pye Malloy, "as the greatest tyrant in the British Navy," Barney's treatment on board this ship was of the cruelest character, compelled to remain on deck, scantily clothed and no bedding, exposed to severe storms without shelter, here he was kept even after her arrival in New York, until late in December, 1780, by order of Admiral Rodney he with 70 other American officers, were transferred to the *Yarmouth*, 74 guns, bound for England to "be hanged as rebels" so they were told; the quarters assigned were in the hold, under five decks, at least 30 feet below the water line "the area being only 12 feet by 20 feet and the height only 5 feet,

without light and almost without air, compelling the prisoners to remain always in a bent or recumbent position" their food insufficient in quantity and of the worst quality. Whenever a death occurred the survivors concealed the fact so as to retain the ration, until the remains became so offensive that the condition became unbearable, creating a pestilence that carried off eleven of the number; the record goes on to state that upon their arrival at Plymouth fifty-three days after their departure from New York, not one of the remaining prisoners was able to stand erect, and their physical condition indescribable: they were immediately removed to a prison ship in Plymouth Roads, which crowded and filthy as it was, was welcomed as a paradise; as soon as they were able to walk they were taken ashore, under a strong military guard to be tried before a tribunal, here they were interrogated by the judges, regarding their revolt against His Most Gracious Majesty, etc., and then were committed to Mill Prison as "Rebels." This massive building was surrounded by high walls patrolled by armed sentries, many bold attempts at escape were frustrated until Lieutenant Barney affected to have injured his ankle so that he had to use crutches, thus lulling the suspicions of his jailors; he had meanwhile gained the good will of one of the guards, who supplied him with the undress uniform of an English officer, and with the assistance of this soldier, aided by some of the prisoners who answered to his name at roll call he seized the opportune moment, at dinner time on May 18, 1781, when his soldier friend was on sentinel duty, to scale the inner wall, then walking boldly through the outer gate, in ten minutes time was safe in the house of a known American sympathizer, in the town; at nightfall he was taken to a clergyman's house, where he met two Maryland friends, Colonel Wm. Richardson and Doctor Hindman, both

from the Eastern Shore, who had unfortunately been passengers on a captured vessel and who were now with their servants abiding a chance to return to America. Barney proposed to buy a small fishing smack which he would navigate and make their way to the coast of France, the plan was adopted and that night put into action: they made rapid progress, notwithstanding he could receive no assistance from the other three who were helpless with mal-de-mer: they passed the cruising fleet (British) and were congratulating themselves on their good fortune, when they were overhauled by a Guernsey privateer, an officer quickly boarded and stared at the sight of an English officer in such a boat. Barney at once informed him that he was engaged on a secret mission for the government. "Your business then" cried the officer—"That I cannot disclose" answered Barney, "but sir, I must not be detained, the business is urgent, you must suffer me to proceed, or you will, perhaps, have cause to regret it." The officer returned to his ship and reported the case to his captain, who then, too, came aboard the smack, and demanded some proof of Barney that he was on public business, this information was declined, whereupon the captain stated, that he would be under the necessity of carrying him back to England. "Do as you please, sir," retorted Barney, "but remember it is at your peril, but if you persist in interrupting my voyage, I must demand of you to carry me directly on board Admiral Digby's ship at Plymouth." This was agreed to, and the captain left an officer and two men on board the smack with orders to follow him to Plymouth; the following morning, they entered a small bay, about two leagues from Plymouth, when the two boats came to anchor. The Captain went off to report the case to the Admiral and other members of the crew went ashore. At the dinner hour, while walking the deck, Barney noticed the small boat

lying at the stern, he slipped down into it, cut the rope, and sculled himself to shore, without being perceived by anyone on board the privateer, to which vessel the Americans had been taken the day previous: upon landing he was hailed by some of the lounging inhabitants of the village, called Cousen, located on the bay: Barney jumped boldly out of the boat, and called upon some of them "to lend a hand to haul her up on the beach," "Ay, ay, sir," was the ready answer: "Where did you catch her, what has she aboard?" inquired a custom house officer, joining them. Barney, alert, replied "Pray, sir, can you tell me where our people are?" "I think you'll find them at the Red Lion, the very last house in the village." "Thank you, sir." Barney hastened on, but in another direction, and after some heartbreaking experiences by night, he was once more safe in the clergyman's house at Plymouth; meanwhile his escape was discovered and the whole town of Plymouth alarmed, when the prison bell tolled, announcing the escape of a prisoner; soon the town crier passed the house proclaiming in loudest tones, "five guineas reward for the apprehension of Joshua Barney, a rebel deserter from Mill Prison, etc. After three days, he was furnished with means and enabled to leave Plymouth in disguise, in a post chaise, for Exeter then to Bristol, where he remained a couple of weeks with the American agent, there; then by his advice, as the safest plan, he proceeded by easy stages to London, being given the addresses of those friendly to the cause. Barney tarried six weeks in London, viewing all points of interest; he paid a visit to Lady Grant, the sister of Barney's mother-in-law, who was very gracious until she learned he was an escaped prisoner of war, which so alarmed her, that offering him a purse of go'd, she told him to leave London immediately. Learning that an excellent opportunity to get to the continent was by the way of Margate he took

that route and boarded a packet, the *Yarmouth* lying at the Margate pier, bound for Ostend, which in a short while started for her destination. The vessel was crowded with passengers, the sea was rough and Barney ever solicitous for the comfort of others, was able to show considerable attention to a young Italian lady of station, who was overpowered with the dreaded sea sickness, and who fully appreciating his kindness, arriving at Ostend, invited him to share her carriage to Brussels; this proposition was accepted with alacrity, Barney proved such a charming travelling companion, that upon reaching Brussels when the carriage drew up before the imperial palace, she insisted upon Barney's entering the building, and in a few minutes they were ushered into the audience chamber and the lady introduced Lieutenant Barney to Emperor Joseph II, of Austria, the son of Maria Theresa, telling his majesty of the friendly attention bestowed upon her by the American Captain: what the Emperor said to Barney, he could not understand, not being familiar with the language, only realizing it was some gracious sentiment, Barney then took leave of the fair lady.

His journal does not give any further details: he stopped five days at Brussels, then resuming his journey, he passed through Antwerp, Rotterdam and the Hague, from that city to Amsterdam, here he enjoyed the honor of calling upon his distinguished countryman, John Adams, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Holland; Barney's fame was not unknown to Mr. Adams who listened eagerly to the lieutenant's recital of his adventures after his capture by the *Intrepid*, and who in return complimented Barney in the most flattering terms: Mr. Adams told him that there was an American frigate in port, directed to sail in a few days, and at his request, gave him a letter to her commander, Commodore Gillon, requesting

passage in his behalf: he boarded the frigate *South Carolina*, she was owned by the state of South Carolina; the commodore promised him a passage, but stated she would not sail for some weeks, which time Barney employed to gain some knowledge of the Dutch tongue as he was already acquainted with French. In July, 1781, he went on board the fine ship, mounting 44 guns and she sailed, but not directly to the United States, on the contrary she cruised along the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, hunting for prey; they were several weeks under way, before they were rewarded for their trouble, when they captured a privateer brig: the *South Carolina* then sailed to Corunna, Spain, where Lieutenant Barney, and several others left her: in this port he fortunately found a Massachusetts privateer, *Cicero*, Captain Hill, who gladly consented to give him a passage to Beverly, where they arrived late in December, here he was tempted by Messrs. Cabot, the leading merchants, with the offer of the command of their fine privateer ship, carrying 20 guns, with the privilege of selecting his own cruising grounds but our young friend remembered that he had a young wife in Philadelphia, and while his professional pride was flattered, with the proposition, he declined the honor, and started homewards; upon his arrival at Boston, his further progress was impeded by violent snow storms of several weeks duration; at Boston he unexpectedly met some of his brother officers, who had been fellow prisoners at Plymouth, it was a joyful reunion and these gentlemen became his generous hosts, he was introduced to the sturdy patriots John Hancock and Samuel Adams, everyone he met, knew of his valiant deeds, so the days passed pleasantly enough, until the weather moderating, he was able to continue his journey to Philadelphia, where he arrived March 21, 1782. Home again he rushed to greet his "dear one" when after loving embraces, his delighted wife had the joy of intro-

ducing a young *talkative* stranger, "William Barney," to his father Lieutenant Barney.

At the time of Lieutenant Barney's return to his little family, the Delaware Bay and River were infested by a number of British men-of-war and privateers, fitted out at New York, which were committing extensive depredations not only upon the commerce of Philadelphia, but also upon the peaceable inhabitants along the shores of every stream that emptied into these waters; in order to protect these citizens, which the general government was unable to do, the State of Pennsylvania determined to fit out at its own expense, a number of armed vessels, the operations of which were to be confined within the bounds of the home waters. Five days after Lieutenant Barney's arrival in Philadelphia, he was honored with the offer of the command of the *Hyder Ali*, 100 tons, mounting 16 six-pounders, with a crew of 110 men. He accepted the position without hesitation, with the instruction to keep the navigation of the river and the bay open, and drive off privateers and other small cruisers, but not to venture out to sea. He assumed immediate command and under his active and intelligent supervision, she was promptly equipped and well manned, so that on the 8th day of April 1782, only eighteen days after the happy reunion of his family, the *Hyder Ali* started to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the Capes. The convoy dropped down to Cape May road, and while lying there, waiting for a favorable wind, two ships and a brig were discovered in readiness to pounce down upon them. Captain Barney, seeing these vessels were part of the enemy's force, made the signals to his convoy to get under way immediately and return up the bay. Captain Barney kept astern of his convoy, noticing that the brig and one of the vessels were following him into the Cape May Channel while the other ship (a frigate) was manœuvring to run ahead by

the other channel, so as to prevent the progress of the convoy up the Bay; he resorted to the desperate plan of engaging the enemy without delay determined to save the convoy, even at the sacrifice of the *Hyder Ali*; the first enemy to come up with him was the brig, she gave him a broadside and then passed on. Barney reserved fire, waiting for the larger vessel, which approached within pistol shot distance without firing; immediately the *Hyder Ali* opened her ports, delivering a well directed broadside; the enemy closed, showing a disposition to board; Barney gave a secret order to his helmsman, to reverse the next order, that is to act just contrary to the expressed order, then seizing his trumpet, Captain Barney yelled at the top of his voice, "Hard, *a port* your helm do you want him to run aboard of us." The quick witted helmsman understood his cue, and clapped his helm hard *a starboard*, by which admirable manœuver, the enemy's jib-boom caught in the fore rigging of the *Hyder Ali* and there remained entangled during the short but glorious action that ensued. The *Hyder Ali* thus acquired a raking position, which she used to its fullest advantage, with inconceivable rapidity she poured her fire into the entangled ship, more than twenty broadsides were fired in twenty-six minutes, not a shot missed, entering at the starboard bow, passing through the larboard quarter, the grape, cannister and round shot, all counted and in less than half an hour from the time, the first gun was fired, all resistance had ceased and the ship surrendered: no time could be spared as the frigate was rapidly approaching, Captain Barney sent his first lieutenant and 35 men to take possession, he ordered him to make all sail and push up the bay, after the convoy while he covered the rear. The British brig *Fair American* seeing that the ship had struck and that the victor was steering up the channel towards her, ran aground to avoid capture.

Barney kept the *Hyder Ali* far in the rear of his prize, not that he was particularly anxious for a fight with the frigate, the *Quebec*, but so as to gain time for his prize to retreat to safety. The frigate continued the chase for a considerable distance up the Bay, then towards evening dropped her anchor, making a signal to the "prize" ship to continue after the convoy, not believing for one moment that she was a captive. It was only after the frigate abandoned the chase, that Captain Barney hailed his prize to ascertain her character, when to his intense gratification, he found she was His Majesty's ship, the *General Monk*, mounting 20 nine-pounders with a crew of 136 men, under the command of Captain Rodgers, R. N., nearly double his own force of metal, and one-fourth superior in men. The *General Monk* lost 53 men killed and wounded, while the total loss on the *Hyder Ali*, was 4 killed and 11 wounded. The capture was specially pleasing to Captain Barney considering it a retribution, as the *General Monk* was a former American privateer captured by Admiral Aubuthnot, when she sailed under the name of *General Washington*. Barney's brother-in-law, Joseph Bedford, was a volunteer on the *Hyder Ali* covering himself with great credit, by his gallantry.

At Chester, Captain Barney left the *Hyder Ali* and proceeded in the prize to Philadelphia that he might give proper attention to the wounded prisoners.

J. Fenimore Cooper in his *Naval History of the United States* in vol. 1., p. 237, says, "This action has been justly deemed one of the most brilliant that ever occurred under the American flag. It was fought in the presence of a vastly superior force that was not engaged, and the ship taken, was in every essential respect, superior to her conqueror, the disproportion in metal between a 6-pounder and a 9-pounder is one half, and the *General Monk*, besides being a heavier and larger ship, had the most men. Both

vessels appeared before Philadelphia a few hours after the action, bringing their dead with them, and most of the leading facts were known to the entire community of the place. The steadiness with which Captain Barney protected his convoy, the gallantry with which he covered the retreat of his prize, are all deserving of high praise. Throughout the whole affair, this officer discovered the qualities of a great naval captain; failing in no essential of that distinguished character." Returning at once to Chester, Captain Barney proceeded at once again down the Bay, to examine the prospects of getting his convoy to sea, during the trip he captured an enemy schooner, called the "Hook'em Snivey" and meeting no other obstacles returned to Philadelphia with his additional prize, to enjoy the triumphal welcome prepared for him.

An interesting feature of the history of this brilliant affair, probably not known to a great many, is that a painting, by no means destitute of merit, representing the action between the *Hyder Ali* and the *General Monk*, was executed in Paris, by order of Commodore Barney, while in the service of the French Republic, and presented by him on his return to the United States to Robert Smith, Esq., then Secretary of the Navy. The painting was accompanied by a description, in the handwriting of Commodore Barney, of which the following is a copy: "This action took place at the entrance of the Delaware Bay, April 8, 1782. On the left of the painting, appears Cape Henlopen Light House, and on the right the point of Cape May. In the centre are represented the *Hyder Ali* and the *General Monk* engaged, the latter in the act of striking her colours. The *Hyder Ali* mounted 16 guns, 6 pounders and had 110 men, the *Monk* 20 guns, 9 pounders, with 136 men, the former had four men killed and eleven wounded, the latter 20 killed and 33 wounded. The action lasted twenty-six minutes. The frigate in the

foreground is the *Quebec*, which not finding sufficient water in the Cape May channel, was obliged to go round the shoals, called the Over-Falls, in order to get into the Bay, during which time the action took place. To the right of the ships engaged, the brig *Fair-American*, of 16 guns, after firing a broadside in the *Hyder Ali* in passing her, which was not returned, is seen chasing and firing at one of her convoy, that, in endeavoring to escape by getting to sea, ran ashore, when the crew abandoned her. The brig to the right of the frigate is likewise an American, and one of the convoy; she got aground on the over-falls, and was taken possession of, after some resistance, by an armed boat from the *Monk*. The vessels at a distance, in the background are the convoy of the *Hyder Ali* standing up the bay. The white water between the frigate and the brig, aground, represents the Over-Falls."

The legislature of Pennsylvania passed a vote of thanks to him and ordered an elegant gold hilted sword to be made specially and which was afterwards presented to him, in the name of the state by Governor Dickinson; one side of the guard of the sword had a representation of the *Hyder Ali* and the other—the *General Monk*, the latter ship in the act of striking her flag. The brilliant victory was commemorated in ballad and song everywhere, and the name of the heroic Barney, was on every tongue.

That it was his first intention to continue in command of the *Hyder Ali* is confirmed by the following bond which had been duly prepared and executed by Francis Gurney, Merchant, but which lacks the signature of Joshua Barney, Mariner. (The original is in the Papers of the Continental Congress in the Library of Congress, Division of Manuscripts Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775 to 1788, Letters of Marque Volume 1, at page 6.)

THE PAPERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

LETTERS OF MARQUE, VOLUME 1, PAGE 6.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, Francis Gurney, Merchant, and Joshua Barney, Mariner, of the City of Philadelphia, are held and firmly bound to Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer of the United States of America in Congress assembled, in the penalty of Twenty Thousand Spanish milled dollars, or other money equivalent thereto, to be paid the said Michael Hillegas—Treasurer as aforesaid or to his successor in office. To which payment, well and truly to be made and done, We bind ourselves our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, Sealed with our seals and dated the twenty seventh day of April in the year of our Lord 1782 and in the sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The Condition of the Obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden Joshua Barney ——— Master and Commander of the said Ship called ——— belonging to ——— mounting eighteen carriage guns, and navigated by one hundred and twenty men, who hath applied for, and received a commission, bearing date with these presents, licensing and authorizing him to fit out and set forth the said Ship, in a warlike manner, and by and with the said Ship and the Officers and Crew thereof, by force of arms to attack, subdue, seize and take all ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the King or Crown of Great Britain, or to his subjects or others inhabiting within any of the territories or possessions of the aforesaid King of Great Britain, and any other ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandises, to whomsoever belonging, which are or shall be declared to be the subjects of capture, by any Ordinance of the U. S. in Congress assembled, or which are so deemed by the Law of Nations.

If therefore the said Joshua Barney shall not exceed or transgress the powers and authorities given and granted to him in and by the said commission or which are or shall be given and granted to him in and by the said commission by any Ordinance,

Acts, or instructions of the United States in Congress assembled, but shall in all things govern and conduct himself as Master and Commander of the said Ship and the Officers and Crew belonging to the same, by and according to the said Commission, Ordinance Acts and Instructions, and any treaties subsisting or which may subsist between the United States in Congress assembled, and any Prince, Power or Potentate whatever; and shall not violate the law of nations or the rights of Neutral Powers, or any of their subjects, and shall make reparation for all damages sustained by any misconduct or unwarrantable proceedings of himself or the officers or crew of the said ship then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

FRANCIS GURNEY (SEAL)
_____(SEAL)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

(On back a blank is unfilled calling for age, stature, hair, color of complexion.)

1782 April 27th, Bond.

FRANCIS GURNEY and
JOSHUA BARNEY to
MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Esq.

At the Public Sale of the *General Monk*, made soon after the capture the United States became the purchasers, her old name *General Washington* was restored and she was thoroughly refitted and armed with 20 guns; through the interest of Mr. Robert Morris, her command was given to Captain Barney under whose direction she was speedily placed in a condition of service. In addition to his open written orders, secret sealed instructions were given to him, not to be opened, until he reached a certain latitude at sea.

Philadelphia, 18th, May, 1782.

Captain Joshua Barney,

Sir, Immediately on receipt of this you will take the first prudent opportunity of proceeding to sea with the ship under your command. The packet which accompanies this is not to be opened until you get about forty leagues to sea, keeping as much to the eastward as circumstances will admit, always keeping the packet slung with weights sufficient to sink it in case of your falling in with an enemy of superior force: to this matter we request **YOU TO PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION** as the despatches **ARE OF THE UTMOST CONSEQUENCE**.

When you are clear of the land the distance above mentioned, you will then open such packages as are directed to yourself, among which, you will find instructions from the Honorable Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance for the United States of America, whose directions and orders you are as strictly to observe and obey, as if they were from us.

We flatter ourselves that every exertion will be used on your part to render this business effectual, and should you be fortunate enough to succeed in this matter, it cannot fail of reflecting great honor upon yourself.

Should you be in want of any necessaries or supplies while abroad, you will draw on us for the amount.

We wish you a great deal of happiness,

And are, Sir, (signed)

Your most humble servants,

JOHN PATTON,

FRANCIS GURNEY,

WILLIAM ALLISBONE.

LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT MORRIS TO CAPTAIN BARNEY.

MARINE OFFICE, 18th May, 1782.

SIR: I expect that when you open these instructions, you will be clear of the Capes, and I hope with a prospect of escaping from the enemy's cruisers; but should you unfortunately be taken, you must sink you despatches, which you will keep in readiness for that purpose.

You are to proceed directly to cape Francois in Hispaniola, and if the French and Spanish fleets should not be there, you must proceed to the place where they may be; and when you shall have found them, you are to deliver to the French and Spanish Admirals, the following letters. I expect that in consequence of these letters, a frigate will be ordered to convoy you to Havana, and thence to America. You will go to the Havana, where you will deliver the enclosed letter to Robert Smith Esq., Agent for the United States at that place. You will also inform all persons concerned in the American Trade, that you are bound for such port of the United States as you may be able to make, and you will take on board your ship, on freight, any moneys which they may think proper to ship, but no goods or merchandize of any kind. For the moneys you are to charge a freight of two per cent, one half of which you shall have, the other is to be applied to the expense of your voyage. If a frigate is granted by the French admiral to convoy you, the captain will be instructed by the admiral to receive any moneys which may be thought proper to put on board him. I should suppose that by dividing the risk, or shipping a part on board of each, there will be greater safety than by putting all on one bottom. You are to stay as short a time as possible at the Havana, and then in company with the frigate, make the best of your way to some port of the United States. This port of Baltimore would be the best but you must be guided by your own discretion on the occasion, together with such information as you may be able to procure. It is not improbable that a stronger escort than one frigate may be granted, in which case you will find a greater security, and a division of the money among many will multiply the chance for receiving it, **YOU ARE ON NO ACCOUNT TO RISK YOUR SHIP OR DELAY YOUR VOYAGE BY CHASING VESSELS, MAKING PRIZES OR ENGAGING** unless in the last necessity, and I am Confident you will do your duty, **SO AS TO COMMAND AGAIN THE APPLAUSE OF YOUR COUNTRY.**

I wish you a prosperous voyage and a speedy return, and am
Sir

Your most obedient servant
ROBERT MORRIS.

P.S. Messrs Stephen and Ange' Ceronio., at Cape Francois, will assist you with their advice, and supply what may be wanted for the service of your ship at the Fort. Mr. Robert Smith at the Havana, or in case of his absence, the person who transacts his business, will do the same at that port.

R.M.

CAPTAIN BARNEY.

He sailed from Philadelphia in company with fifteen others vessels, all letters of marque, bound to sea, or cruisers on commercial expeditions and all under his convoy—so that he was now fairly entitled to be called Commodore, as in fact he was from this period.

Upon reaching the Capes, three frigates were discovered in the offing which alarmed his convoy and everyone of the vessels returned up the Bay, excepting the Commodore who in the night, proceeded to sea. The following morning he opened his sealed letter of instructions from Mr. Morris, ordering him to proceed to Cape Francois which accompanied the written orders he had received from the Commissioners; he readily realized the importance of his mission, to carry so large a sum as \$600,000.00 to replenish the depleted treasury, it was a personal tribute, to be selected for this purpose, yet he chafed under the prohibitory clause, "You are on no account to risk your ship or delay your voyage by chasing vessels, making prizes or engaging, unless in the last necessity; and then I am confident you will do your duty, so as to command again the applause of your country."

Barney, being a man of action, did not relish the idea of avoiding a fight so when off Turk's Island, he fell in with a British brig of 16 guns, he gave chase, because it did not take him out of his course, therefore could not delay his voyage but owing to an accident to the *Washington*, this brig managed to get away, but Barney received consolation the next morning when he captured an enemy's

brig with a cargo of rum. Then with this prize, he reached Cape Francois, without further incident; upon arrival he delivered his letters to the two officers in command of the Spanish and the remnant of the French fleet; he then sold his prize and cargo, distributing the prize money among the crew, escorted by the *Eveilles* a French 64 gun ship, he made Havana in four days, here he received on board the *Washington* about \$600,000.00 in specie and finding a number of American merchantmen anxious to reach home he consented to act as convoy and in obedience to instructions, he weighed anchor, for the United States.

The French ship continued in his company until they arrived off the mouth of the Chesapeake, where seeing his convoy enter in it in safety, he proceeded northward, but in a short time soon discovered a British line of battle ship and two frigates in chase, after a short running fight Barney and his consort crowded sail and that afternoon managed to reach Delaware Bay, where the *Washington* parted company with his French escort. Sailing up the bay, about 3 o'clock a.m., he noticed a crowd of masts ahead, he ordered his men to quarters, directed all the guns to be loaded with grape and cannister and then steered boldly into the midst of the boats, dropped anchor and opened fire on both sides, instinctively knowing they were the piratical *Refugees* that were the bane of the surrounding waters: he sank one vessel with 60 men, captured several others and retook five American vessels which they had recently captured; only two of the brigs escaped so seriously damaged that they were of no further annoyance: Barney weighed anchor immediately and with his prizes continued up the bay; at daylight he noticed a number of vessels ahead of him and to his surprise found them to be the same fleet he had convoyed from Philadelphia, thirty days before: though all armed, they had feared to venture out on account of a blockading British squadron, through which the *Washington* had just passed, without being

detected: the following day she arrived at Philadelphia where Captain Barney was warmly welcomed and heartily congratulated by Robert Morris, who was "Agent of Marine" as well as Superintendent of Finance, upon the successful execution of his mission. Mr. Morris could hardly believe it possible that the trip to Cape Francois, then to Havana and back to Philadelphia, could be accomplished within 35 days; the money landed and the prisoners disposed of, left Captain Barney the desired opportunity to rejoin his family.

The prompt and able manner in which he had carried out the last enterprise, soon induced Mr. Morris to select him, Captain Barney, to deliver important despatches to our minister at Paris, his instructions were as follows:

MARINE OFFICE, 7th October, 1782

Sir: With this you will receive sundry letters, which you will make up in such manner, that in case of capture they may be sunk before you strike your colours. I hope, however that you may receive a happier fate. You will make the first port which you can arrive at in Europe. France will be better than any other port. The various letters which may be directed to private individuals you will put in the Post Office, but the public letters you will yourself take charge of, and proceed with all possible expedition to Paris where you will deliver them. Inclosed are letters of introduction. Any expense for the ship will be defrayed by Mr. Barclay, the American Consul to whom you will apply for that purpose. If you will arrive at L'Orient, will probably find him there. You will take Mr. Franklin's orders after you get to France for your departure and destination. He may perhaps direct you to call at some port in the West Indies, in which case he will give you ample instructions.

As your safe and speedy arrival is of great importance, you will take care not to chase any vessel, but to avoid as much as possible everything which can either delay or endanger you.

I hope your expenditures in Europe may be moderate, for we can ill afford any which are unnecessary, I trust that your

continuance there will be but short. You will show this letter to Mr. Franklin when you see him, and he will probably be able in some short time to determine your future movements. Should you return to America immediately, I think it will be safest, as the enemy are about to evacuate Charleston, and it will be in mid-winter when you arrive, that you should fall to the southward, and run up the coast into the Chesapeake, but of this you will determine according to your discretion, and be directed by circumstances as they arise.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT MORRIS.

CAPTAIN BARNEY of the ship *General Washington*.

The French Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Lucerne, received permission from Mr. Morris, to send his secretary, Mr. Laford on the *Washington*, as a passenger. Captain Barney sailed the same day he was handed the letter, eluding the British squadron, at the mouth of the Delaware, he arrived safely at L'Orient, in seventeen days; he left his ship and started within an hour for Paris, meeting Dr. Benjamin Franklin at his residence at Passy who complimented him highly upon his efficient celerity of movement and insisted upon Barney remaining to dinner, during which repast, the venerable Doctor made him fight all his battles over again. Dr. Franklin told his young visitor that he would present him at Court on the following evening, "after that my young hero," continued the good humored old philosopher, "you must be back to L'Orient with your accustomed speed; for you have a large sum of money to carry home with you, which our good friend the King has lent us and you must be on board your ship to receive it—now good night, and God bless you." At Paris, Captain Barney found his old friend, Mr. John Adams, who together with John Jay and Henry Laurens, had been appointed with Dr. Franklin, to act as Commissioners to negotiate peace with the British plenipotentiary. Mr. Adams received him cordially, introduced him

to his colleague, and made the same offer to introduce him at Court, which he had already accepted from Dr. Franklin; he also met Count d'Estaing, Count Rochambeau and Marquis de la Fayette and others of equal prominence. At the appointed hour, he accompanied Dr. Franklin to Versailles, was presented to his majesty King Louis XVI and to the beautiful Queen, Marie Antoinette, whose cheek he had the honor of kissing; it was a most brilliant reception and a scene ever to be remembered, in view of her sad death on the guillotine, eleven years later. Captain Barney returned immediately to L'Orient, receiving there the promised money consisting of chests of gold and barrels of silver. A few days afterwards he was the recipient of a letter from Dr. Franklin, from which the following is extracted, viz:

Passy, December 5, 1782.

"I have kept the express, hoping to have sent by him, our final letter. But the answer of the Court being not yet obtained, and the time when we may expect it being from some present circumstances very uncertain, I dismiss him, and shall send another when we are ready. In the meantime it may be agreeable, and of some use for you to know, that though peace between us and England is not concluded (and will not be until France and England are agreed) yet the preliminary articles are signed and you will have an English passport. *I acquaint you with this in friendship*, that if you have any little adventure on your own account you may save the insurance; *but you will keep it to yourself for the present*. Hold your ship ready, as we know not how soon we may be ready to dismiss you. With great regard I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant.

B. FRANKLIN.

P. S. Let me know what vessels are at L'Orient, bound to America, and when they sail. If any vessel for North America sails before you, send with her the enclosed for Mr. ———, and let me know by whom it goes.

Early in January, he received his dispatches accompanied by a passport, under the sign manual of George III, the King of England, for the Ship *General Washington* belonging to the United States of North America. He received also at the same time another short letter from Franklin, telling him to keep secret the information he had given him and charging him by no means to suffer his ship to be visited by the English cruisers notwithstanding his passport, lest the large sum of money he had on board might *tempt* them to detain him—closing with best wishes for a good speedy passage and all good fortune. Detained by adverse winds, for several days, it was not until January 18, that he could leave the harbor and even then it was a dangerous undertaking. The passage homewas the worst he had ever experienced, seldom a day passed without bringing a cold northwest gale, accompanied by snow and sleet, the decks covered with ice were barely passable, every mast and spar was sprung before land was visible on March 8th, fifty days sailing from L'Orient. He sighted the coast a little to the southward of the Delaware and in running along shore for the Capes he was chased by three ships; by keen strategy, he succeeded in entering the Bay, by the Cape May Channel, the scene of his former triumph and on March 12, he arrived safely at Philadelphia where he was received with open arms by the venerable Morris. Barney had brought the first intelligence to our government of what was transpiring at Paris, it excited such universal interest, that on the following day he was sent for by Congress and minutely questioned, as to the source and extent of his information. He placed Dr. Franklin's confidential letter to him and the King of England's passport in the hands of the President, as comprising his whole information on the subject: it was noised around that Barney was the bearer of a treaty of peace and joy reigned in the whole community; in the

course of April a French sloop of war arrived with confirmation of the joyful news, her captain producing a copy of the preliminary articles; then men, women and children, citizens and officials, all united in general thanksgiving, for the blessing of peace.

Barney's family now engaged his attention, this had been augmented by the advent of his second son, Lewis, born a few weeks before his return home. Barney was permitted to enjoy the pleasure of his little family circle for three months, when he was again called to the command of the *General Washington* and sent to Europe on official business, hostilities had ceased, the ship serving as a despatch boat, conveying as passengers a number of prominent officers as well as Major Jackson, one of General Washington's private secretaries. The ship arrived at Plymouth in fourteen days from Philadelphia, at that time, the fastest passage on record, this town recalled the memory of his prison experiences, he hastened to visit his old kind friends who received him with the affectionate greetings of a son and brother, he entertained them sumptuously on board his ship, including numbers of their friends, among the leading inhabitants of Plymouth, his journal recites—"This was one of the happiest days of my life"—The British officers on the station also called to pay their respects to him among them, the commanding Admiral: Barney could not resist, drawing comparison with his previous sojourn, in the town, only two years past. From Plymouth he sailed to Havre, then with all possible speed, he travelled to Paris, where he became a favored guest with the leaders of society. As soon as Dr. Franklin had completed his dispatches, Barney returned to Havre for the purpose of conveying Mr. Henry Laurens, one of the Commissioners to England, this accomplished he started westward, reaching Philadelphia in the beginning of August.

The *General Washington* being the only ship which the United States had retained in the public service after the peace, she was kept busily employed. Captain John Paul Jones had appealed to Congress, immediately after the cessation of hostilities to be appointed Prize agent, to solicit under the direction of our Minister at the Court of Versailles, payment for all the prizes which had been taken in Europe under his command; Congress passed a resolution on November 1st, recommending Captain Jones to our Minister in France and directing the Agent of Marine (Mr. Robert Morris) to provide him with a passage on the *Washington*. She was immediately placed in readiness by Captain Joshua Barney, and he again sailed from Philadelphia. The society of Cincinnati recently established (May 13th 1783, constitution adopted) by the officers of the Army and Navy (Captain Joshua Barney, was himself a member of the Society for the State of Maryland) also embraced the same opportunity of sending Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant to France, for the purpose of attending to certain affairs in which they were deeply interested. The Major was at this time a great favorite with the Americans; a gallant officer: full of intelligence and professional zeal: and warmly attached to the cause of the United States: he possessed a proud and independent spirit, but was as sociable in his disposition as the gayest of his countrymen. Captain Jones on the other hand, was quite reserved; he told Barney that he desired to be landed at the nearest point in England, who expressed his astonishment that Jones would incur such a risk, knowing how detested he was in that country, but Jones persisted in his determination, only requesting that Barney should convey his baggage to Havre where he could obtain it later on. Barney had a high regard for Jones, notwithstanding his eccentricities, having been associated with him in the New Providence expedition in 1776, he loved him for the chivalry

in his character, which so much resembled his own; he therefore complied with his request, and on the sixteenth day out he put him ashore at an obscure fishing village, then bent his sails for Havre which he reached two days later. Major L'Enfant wanted to take his friend Barney to Paris but his orders were explicit "wait at Havre" and he understood as well how *to obey as to command*. "But," said Major L'Enfant with emphasis, "what the devil will you do here? You will only have to say a word to good Franklin who —" but it was useless, Barney insisted he could pass three weeks at Havre, the time he was ordered to stay there, with as much pleasure as at Paris; to which the Major replied with a "Bah," and they parted.

Doctor Franklin wrote to him, under date of December 16, 1783. "*If you come to Paris; I have a room and bed at your service, and shall be glad, you would accept of them,*" but even this generous invitation could not influence him, to violate orders. Barney received this welcome letter, too, from Captain Jones written at Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 16th, 1783.

DEAR SIR:—

Two days after I reached this city I was happy to hear that you had safely arrived at La Havre—I am sorry however to find that you decline to come here where I should have taken sincere pleasure in contributing to make your hours pass agreeably—Mr. Franklin has just informed me that he writes you by this post, to forward the articles you have brought over for him by the Diligence. I must pray you to favor me by forwarding my little trunk that I left in your cabin, and a small case that is in the care of Mr. Fitzgerald, by the same conveyance with those articles for Mr. Franklin. Mr. Fitzgerald will favor me by putting cards on them directed as follows—A. Monsieur Paul Jones, Maison de M. La Chapelle. Boulevard Montmartre a Paris." At the same time you will oblige me by a letter of advice

that I may know when and where to send for them. I expect immediately to be presented to the King, and after that ceremony, when I have had some conversation with the Ministers, I will write to Mr. Fitzgerald respecting the Prize money. In the meantime I pray him to take care of my cot and bedding.

I am dear Sir, with great regard,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

PAUL JONES.

JOS. BARNEY, Esq., Captain of the *Washington*.

On the last day of the three weeks, he received Dr. Franklin's despatches and immediately left the port, in one of the severest gales he had ever experienced, *but orders must be obeyed*: the stormy weather continued, off the Western Islands, his rudder was seriously injured, but he made sufficient repairs to tide him over until he got to the mouth of the Chesapeake (March 1784) where he found the bay blocked up with ice *as low down as Cape Henry*, it was the severest winter in many years, after a serious ordeal for fifteen days, he managed to put into Annapolis Road, where Congress was in session. Delivering his despatches to the President, General Mifflin, with a memorial, he brought the *Washington* into the harbor of Annapolis.

PAPERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

LETTERS

	President of the Hon'ble	}
HIS EXCELLENCY	The Continental Congress,	
THOS. MIFFLIN, Esq.	Annapolis.	

Sir:—

I beg leave to lay before Your Excellency and the hon'ble Congress a short Memorial wherein I wish for the Indulgence of that Hon'ble Body, to state my long services in the Navy of the United States. Under the commission of a Lieutenant, in which character I have served since early in 1776, from which

time I have been upwards of three years a Prisoner, it would be needless for me to trouble you with the Nature of my several Services by Land and Sea, in the Course of the War, and as my Intention is to remain in the Navy, and my present command is that of a Captain, I should be happy if Congress in their great Wisdom would grant me a commission in that class. I have unfortunately at the Several times of Promotion been a Prisoner, when younger officers than Myself have had the honor conferred on them, Should Congress think proper to grant me this Indulgence, I shall as in duty bound ever pray etc.

And I am Your Excellency's Most

Obt. Servt,

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Annapolis, March 6th., 1784.

Letter 6th. March 1784, Lieut. Barney of the "Washington," for promotion.

8th March referred to the Agent of Marine to report.

Copy sent to Mr. Morris, 8th, March, 1784.

Captain Barney set out on his tedious journey by land to Philadelphia nearly losing his life, his horse breaking through the ice at Winter's Run. Arriving at Philadelphia, he waited upon Mr. Morris from whom he received at once orders to return to his ship, in order to bring her to Baltimore, as soon as the state of the ice would permit her removal, as the government had concluded to sell her. The sale of the *General Washington*, the only vessel which Congress had retained in service after peace had been declared, would terminate his official position, he therefore concluded to remove his family again to Baltimore, which place they reached on May 1st. In a few days he received this letter from Mr. Morris.

PHILADELPHIA, MARINE OFFICE, 11 May, 1784.

Sir, Inclosed is a copy of the Resolution of Congress directing the ship *Washington* to be sold—also a copy of the Advertisement which has been published in the several newspapers of this

city, in consequence of the resolution. By the latter you will perceive that a person is to be appointed to attend the sale at Baltimore to receive the sum she may sell for, and deliver possession to the Purchaser. As you have been for a considerable time the commander of that ship, I have concluded to commit this business to your care, persuaded that your wishes to promote the interests of the United States will stimulate your endeavors to have her sold, conformably to the advertisement, for as high a price as possible. I conceive that it would be best for the public interest to sell the lead and iron now on board the *Washington* for specie previous to the sale of the ship. You will therefore advertise those articles to be sold on the tenth of next month at the Coffee House in Baltimore. You will also cause a proper inventory to be made of the ship's materials and stores to be exhibited at the Coffee House previous to, and at the time of her sale, transmitting to me a copy thereof as soon as possible.

The Certificates to be taken in payment for the *Washington*, besides those which have been issued from the different loan offices of the United States must be those of the commissioners for settling accounts of the several states with the United States, and those appointed to adjust the accounts of the Quarter-Master's, Commissary's, clothing, hospital, marine and army departments.

The inclosure No. 3 exhibits a list of the commissioners above referred to, with the states and departments to which they have been appointed. When the sale of the *Washington* is completed, the people who have been retained to take care of her, are to be discharged, and you will, as soon as possible at this office, exhibit all your accounts which relate to her.

I am Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

ROBERT MORRIS.

JOSHUA BARNEY, Esq., commanding the ship *Washington*.

The sale was accomplished some time in July, whereupon Captain Barney proceeded to Philadelphia and submitted his final accounts to Mr. Morris, who after approving the settlement, expressed his deep friendship for the

young captain (not yet twenty-five years old) proffered his financial aid to start him in some commercial business; deeply grateful for the generous offer, he assured Mr. Morris that he was amply provided with means for that undertaking but would not hesitate to consult him when ever embarrassed "Do so my young friend," said this good old man, "look upon me as a father, and in that character let me invoke a blessing upon your future labors. May God prosper you my gallant boy. Farewell."

Learning that his friend Mr. Henry Laurens was in Bristol on the Delaware, he sent him an invitation to make his house in Baltimore, *a home*, on his way to South Carolina receiving the following answer.

BRISTOL ON THE DELAWARE, Aug. 23, 1784.

Dear Sir:—

The day before yesterday I was honored by the receipt of your obliging letter of the 14th. inst., which probably had been some days lying in the Post-Office where my son found it.

Accept my best acknowledgments for your kind congratulations and polite invitation to your house in Baltimore, the regard I have for Captain Barney, will, barring unforeseen accidents, induce me to go miles out of my way, to pay my respects; but my family and company will probably be so large as to forbid my acceptance of a convenience to myself which would be troublesome to a friend.

My health, thank God, has been pretty good since the beginning of May, last, but the weakness which a two years' attack of gout brought upon my nerves remains, and I have no hopes of recovering my strength by increasing age, nor am I anxious on that score.

I shall be in Philadelphia the latter end of the week, and shall call on Mr. Bedford for the carriage; the trunks perhaps are as well with you for the present, but should I want them, you shall be informed in due time.

Your discharge from the service of the public, an act of necessity and with your own approbation, cannot obliterate the

honor you acquired nor wither the laurels which you gained in that service. The plough-share now is preferable to the spear. You are on shore making a better provision for a rising progeny of Barneys, than you could hope for, from being a peaceable ship-master, otherwise I am persuaded you could not remain a day unemployed in that branch.

With every good wish to yourself and family, in which my son desires to join, I have the honor of assuring you that I am,

Sir,

Your obedient and most humble servant

HENRY LAURENS.

CAPTAIN BARNEY.

Barney was the first person to unfurl the Stars and Stripes in his native state, in October, 1775, and he was the last naval officer to quit the service of the Union, in July, 1784, in his native city, too. He began his commercial career under favorable auspices although it did not meet with the success anticipated.

The year 1785 contains but one entry in his journal, that was to record the birth of his third son, John, in the month of January (who represented the City of Baltimore in the United States House of Representatives from 1825 to 1829 and who died in the City of Washington in Jan., 1856).

In November, 1787, he started to inspect a large tract of land which he had purchased in the *Wilderness* of Kentucky, in 1784; it contained 50,000 acres, located in Hardin County, near Elizabeth Town, this trip consumed the whole winter, when he regained his home, he was confronted with Miss Caroline, a daughter born in his absence. On the 17th of September the Constitutional Convention adjourned, sine die, at Philadelphia and the result of their labors, was submitted for ratification to the several States. Barney was an ardent Federalist and heartily advocated the adoption of the Constitution and on April

28, 1788, the Maryland State Convention adopted the Constitution, without amendments. In July, it was finally confirmed and ratified by Congress, as eleven States had pronounced in its favor. Everywhere the happy event was duly celebrated, especially so in Baltimore, where a public parade was organized, with appropriate displays of every profession and trade. Captain Barney occupied a conspicuous position in the parade, he had a small boat fifteen feet long, completely rigged and perfectly equipped as a ship, which was called the *Federalist*, mounted upon four wheels, drawn by four horses, which took its place in line: he commanded the ship and was honored with a crew of captains, who at his word and the boat-swains' whistle went through all the various manœuvres of making and taking in sail, to the unbounded delight of the spectators. The ship was followed in procession by all the captains, mates and seamen then in the port of Baltimore; it was paraded through all the principal streets.

After the pageant was over, it was resolved to present the ship to General Washington, in the name of the merchants and shipmasters of Baltimore; it was duly launched and navigated by Captain Barney, down the Chesapeake bay to Annapolis, where he was induced to stay for several days, being entertained by Governor Smallwood, as his guest at the State House, then sailing out of the Severn, he coasted along the Western shore until he reached the mouth of the Potomac, then ascended the river to Mount Vernon where he presented the ship, as a memorial of gratitude, respect and veneration. The retired Chief received Barney with his wonted kindness and courtesy, keeping him a week under the hospitable roof of Mount Vernon; the affectionate treatment made him feel that he was regarded as a member of the family, upon his departure he was entrusted with the following letter viz.

TO WILLIAM SMITH AND OTHERS, of Baltimore.

MOUNT VERNON, 8th June, 1788.

Gentlemen:—

Captain Barney has just arrived here in the miniature ship called the *Federalist*, and has done me the honor to offer that beautiful curiosity as a present to me on your part. I pray you gentlemen, to accept the warmest expressions of my sensibility for this *specimen of American ingenuity*, in which the exactitude of the proportions, the neatness of the workmanship, and the elegance of the decorations, which make your present fit to be preserved in a cabinet of curiosities, at the same time that they exhibit the skill and taste of the artists, demonstrate that Americans are not inferior to any people whatever in the use of mechanical instruments, and the art of shipbuilding. The unanimity of the agricultural State of Maryland in general, as well as the commercial town of Baltimore in particular, expressed in their recent decision on the subject of a general government, will not I persuade myself, be without its due efficiency, on the minds of their neighbors, who, in many instances are intimately connected, not only by the nature of their produce, but by the ties of blood and habits of life. Under these circumstances, I cannot entertain an idea, that the voice of the Convention of this state, which is now in session, will be dissonant from that of her nearly allied sister, who is only separated by the Potomac. You will permit me, gentlemen, to indulge my feelings in reiterating the heartfelt wish, that the happiness of this country may equal the desires of its sincerest friends, and that the patriotic town, of which you are inhabitants and in the prosperity of which I have always found myself strongly interested, may not only continue to increase in the same wonderful manner it has formerly done but that its trade, manufactures, and other resources of wealth may be placed, permanently in a more flourishing situation than they have hitherto been in,

I am with respect, etc.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

During the summer of 1789, Mrs. Martha Washington passed through Baltimore on her way to join the first President of the United States, then in New York. When Barney called to pay his respects to this venerated matron, she honored him with an invitation to accompany her to New York; he accepted the envied distinction of being selected as the escort of the President's lady, with unfeigned pleasure. Mrs. Washington and her little party were met at Gray's Ferry, near Philadelphia by Governor Mifflin, at the head of the State troops, where the party was also joined by Mrs. Robert Morris, the accomplished lady of Barney's old friend, who was then attending the session of Congress at New York, being a senator from Pennsylvania. Captain Barney had a chamber assigned to him in the President's house and was once more an honored guest of this illustrious family. Senator Morris was delighted to see him again and introduced him to Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, who sought advice from him with reference to the customs service, the employment of revenue cutters and similar matters.

Extracts of a letter from the Hon. Alexander Hamilton to J. Barney, Esq.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29th, 1789.

"The ideas contained in your letter appear to me solid and judicious, as far as my reflections have gone they coincide very much with the views you entertain of the matter. At present nothing more can be done than to collect the information for some proper plan to be submitted to Congress at their next meeting no power being at present vested anywhere for making the required arrangements. Let me request you to continue to furnish me with whatever hints may occur to you relating to the security of the Revenue."

Letter from Tench Coxe, Esq., to Joshua Barney, Esq.

NEW YORK, August 19th, 1790.

Sir:—From some conversation I have lately had with the Secretary of the Treasury, I find he is desirous of obtaining your ideas on the best mode of conducting a cutter or two in the bays and sea adjacent Capes Henry and Charles, as also of being furnished with the names of some proper persons to command and officer them. I am very certain that if such a station should be acceptable to you, Mr. Hamilton would give your name every support in his power with the President of the United States. That you may be able to judge both for yourself and others whom you will venture to recommend to a station that requires so much integrity, firmness and naval skill. I do myself the pleasure to inclose you an abstract of the law, and am, with regard

Sir, your obedient servant,

TENCHE COXE.

Upon his return to Baltimore he received the appointment of Clerk of the District Court for the State of Maryland, but the position not being congenial he resigned in a short time. In November, 1789, he was appointed by the General Assembly of Maryland in conjunction with a merchant of high standing in Baltimore Vendue-Master for Baltimore, but while this was a very lucrative position, the old roving spirit again seized him and his longing for the sea could not be restrained, so in the course of the summer of 1790, he loaded a brig with a cargo that would find ready sale among the Spaniards and started on a trading voyage to South America, he went first to Carthagena, but not being favorably impressed, he left in disgust for Havana, a city he was well acquainted with, here finding a ready sale for his cargo and liking its mild climate he stayed until April 1791, when he returned home. As usual after a voyage he found another addition to his charming family a

bouncing boy, which brought up the number to five children, four sons and one daughter. During the summer, his aged mother who had been an inmate of his home for years, departed this life; it was a sad blow to lose the parent whom he loved so tenderly.

The first venture having turned out so well, a fine ship, the *Sampson*, 300 tons, was purchased and loaded with flour and dry goods, Barney sailed in the beginning of autumn 1791, for Cape Francois, Hispaniola. Arriving there he found the Negroes, at the inception of that ferocious and sanguinary uprising, which ended in the establishment of the "Republic of Hayti." Among the officials of the French government at the Cape he met some old acquaintances who warmly welcomed him, finding little prospect of selling his cargo to advantage he left his ship at the Cape and took part of the goods to St. Marks', where he found ready purchasers: then returning to the Cape, he bought coffee and sailed for Guadaloupe, then to Martinique: having sold his coffee and bought wine, then on to St. Eustatia, where he accepted a lot of freight and returned to the Cape, then to Port au Prince, back to the Cape where he sold all of his wine, at an immense profit. He remitted a part of the proceeds in Bills and sugar to Baltimore and with the balance purchased a cargo suitable for the Havana market and arriving there at a fortunate moment, he doubled his money, here taking in a cargo of sugar and molasses, he returned to Baltimore. March 1792, having been trading for over six months among the French and Spanish Islands in the West Indies; he remained just long enough to land his sugar and molasses, take in a cargo of flour and provisions and before the end of May, he was again at Cape Francois: here again he reaped a harvest in profits, owing to the scarcity of provisions but while he was receiving payment in sugar and coffee, an unfortunate dispute arose between the Government

officials and the army and navy officers, which brought on a race war, the white inhabitants taking part with the latter, while the Negro population, in the majority, sided with the officials, a regular battle ensued in the streets of the town, ending in driving the troops and the white inhabitants to seek refuge on the ships in the harbor, the town caught fire in several places, and all vestige of a regular government seemed to be obliterated. Barney armed his men to protect the goods he had stored and landing with two boats, after a fierce encounter with some of the blacks succeeded only partially, losing over two thousand dollars worth of property; it was estimated that over three thousand lives were lost in this uprising, some of the refugees on the *Sampson*, he brought back to Baltimore.

He left port again on July 11, 1793, on another trading venture carrying with him in addition to merchandise, over \$18,000.00 in specie. The following day he was boarded outside the Capes by a New Providence privateer, the *Flying Fish*, Captain Gibson, who examined his papers and money and permitted him to proceed, two days later he was boarded again, just at the entrance into St. Mark's, by the officers from three privateers, two from Jamaica, and one from New Providence, they examined his papers and were satisfied that both ship and cargo were neutral property, but the New Providence man, insisted that the iron chest was proof enough of its being "French property for no American ever had iron chests or dollars on board his vessel." He was willing to let the ship go if the money was surrendered, otherwise he would take the responsibility of taking her as a prize and carry her to New Providence: the two Jamaica captains were soon convinced by such reasoning and as Barney persisted in his neutrality and in his refusal to give up the money, they sent three officers on board with a crew of ten men, took out all the

members of his own crew with the exception of the carpenter, cook and boatswain and ordered the *Sampson* to Providence. Barney demanded to see their commissions as he doubted the legality of their authority, then begged to be taken to Jamaica the nearest English port, but they disregarded his plea and made sail for Providence. Once more a prisoner to the English, again his ears were offended with the old epithets, "Yankee traitor," "Rebel rascal," etc., his French passengers, who understood no English were seriously alarmed and feared for their lives, but Barney bided his opportunity. On the evening of July 19, five days after his capture, he had a consultation with his carpenter and boatswain, who told him that they each had a gun and a bayonet concealed in their berths and he then determined to retake his vessel, which he did the following day, when the majority of the crew was in the forecabin; in the struggle with an officer for the possession of a blunderbuss held by Barney, it went off and the contents lodged in the arm of the privateersman, who fell. Barney knocked down the second officer with a blow of his sword, and the third officer ran below; the carpenter and boatswain had not been idle and in a short while Barney was again master of his ship: the three officers were secured and the men were allowed to come up the scuttle, one by one and then all their arms, muskets, swords and pistols were thrown overboard; when this was done Barney addressed them, saying their action had been illegal and that he was justified in retaking her; he offered them the choice of two alternatives, if they would agree to work the ship to Baltimore, he would pay them wages and there discharge them, or he would give them his small boat, provision it and then set them adrift on the ocean: they accepted his first proposition, even the officers became quite submissive: the course was changed for Baltimore. Captain Barney kept the deck, the whole

time, never closing his eyes at night, sleeping in a chair on deck, in daytime, while his two faithful companions kept armed watch at his side: he reached Baltimore in safety the beginning of August, he waited immediately upon the British Vice Consul there gave a full account of the affair: he also forwarded a statement to Mr. Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of the State and the affair became the subject of correspondence between the two nations. He sailed again to complete the purpose of his interrupted former trip but this time for protection, he armed the *Sampson* with 16 guns and 30 men; he arrived at Cape Francois on October 1, 1793, then went to Port de Paia, St. Mark's and finally to Port au Prince, here he received cotton, sugar, coffee and indigo in payment from the agents: the cargo was valued at \$55,000.00 and with a prospect of great profit he sailed on December 31st, from Port au Prince for Baltimore. January 3, 1794, he was chased by a frigate, which soon came up with the *Sampson* and a peremptory order was given for the captain to repair on board "His Majesty's frigate *Penelope*," Captain Crowley, who received Barney with a flood of vulgar abuse; provoked, Captain Barney instantly retorted, telling him he was a coward to insult a man, whom he would not dare to meet upon equal terms, at sea or on shore, etc. Captain Crowley did not suffer him to finish but ordered him to be confined between two guns, placing a sentinel over him with orders to blow his brains out if the "rascal" attempted to leave the spot, he then took all the crew and the passengers from the *Sampson* and ordered the ship for Jamaica, whither he followed. On their arrival at Port Royal, in Jamaica, Captain Barney was sent in a boat to Kingston, where he was taken before the clerk of the Admiralty, then to the sitting magistrates and by them committed to prison. The Marshal, Mr. Frasier, treated him with the utmost civility, kept him

in his own home and after hearing the circumstances, advised him to sue for a writ of "Habeas Corpus" that he might be removed to Spanishtown, the Capital of the Island and the residence of the chief judge, this being done, he was immediately admitted to bail; his ship was brought to the wharf, discharged and everything was delivered into the possession of the Agent of the Frigate; the session of the Admiralty Court came on, the Grand Jury found two bills against Joshua Barney, the one for "Piracy" and the other for shooting with intent to kill; in March the trial came off, he was called to the bar, the court room was crowded, the Attorney-General in a bitter speech denounced the "piratical American," he was followed by the assistant advocate, who endeavored to excite the passions and prejudice of the jury, by calling Barney a bloodthirsty jacobin, an outlaw, insolent to his Majesty's officers, etc., witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the principal one being the privateer officer who had been wounded by the explosion of the blunderbuss in the struggle on board the *Sampson*, but the fellow in his eagerness to convict, attempted to prove too much, which soon convinced the jury, so when the prisoner's counsel started to address them, the jury rose from their seats, the judge commanding silence, asked if they desired to say anything when the foreman said it was unnecessary to take up the time of the court as they had made up their minds: being asked by the Clerk for their verdict: their reply was "Not Guilty," the Judge stated that he coincided with the opinion of the jury and turning to the prisoner "Sir, you are at liberty to withdraw."

This popular decision met with universal approval and they all, jury included, retired to the neighboring town to celebrate the event: but strange to relate, when the trial of the *Sampson* came on, the same Judge gave sentence of condemnation against ship and cargo as lawful prize to

His Majesty, whereupon Captain Barney's counsel entered an appeal.

Captain Barney immediately upon arrival at Jamaica had forwarded letters to his friends at home notifying them of his predicament; serious remonstrance was made, immediately, the news became known by the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Philadelphia, and General Washington was so incensed that he threatened prompt retaliation in the event of any personal punishment: a vessel was sent especially to bring him home which also brought despatches from the British minister to the governor of the Island which made such a forcible impression upon him, that he invited Barney to dinner, asking him to carry his answer back to the Minister, this did not reduce Barney's indignation, for the loss of his ship and cargo, one particle; after a couple of personal adventures, in one of which, he thrashed an officer of the *Penelope* who had expressed a desire to "meet the Yankee rascal," in a coffeehouse, in the presence too of a number of British officers, who enjoyed the fracas. He sailed for Baltimore, arriving there in the beginning of May, and shortly after proceeded to Philadelphia to express his thanks to the President, in person.

EXTRACT FROM THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Tuesday, June 3rd, 1794.

"The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary.

UNITED STATES, June 3rd, 1794.

Gentleman of the Senate:

I nominate the following persons to be Captains of the ships to be procured in pursuance of the Act, to provide "a naval armament." The assistance of these officers will be necessary in the building of the said ships, but the other officers will not be

required until the ships shall be nearly completed, John Barry, Samuel Nicholson, Silas Talbot, Joshua Barney, Richard Dale, and Thomas Truxton.

G^o WASHINGTON.

The message was read.

Ordered, that it lie for consideration.

WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 1794.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nominations contained in the message of the President of the United States, of the third instant, of John Barry, Samuel Nicholson, Silas Talbot, Joshua Barney, Richard Dale, and Thomas Truxton to be Captains of the ships to be procured, in pursuance of the act to provide "a naval armament" and

Resolved, that the Senate advise and consent to their appointment, agreeable to the nominations respectively.

Ordered, that the Secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States."

An act was passed March 27, 1794 for the re-establishment of the navy, in compliance therewith, President Washington nominated the six Captains, as the foregoing extract of the Executive Journal indicated. In the letter June 5th, accompanying the notice to Captain Barney of his appointment, General Knox, then Secretary of War and Navy tells him "it is understood that the relative rank of the Captains are to be in the following order—John Barry, Samuel Nicholson, *Silas Talbot*, Joshua Barney, Richard Dale, Thomas Truxton,—this communication reached Barney on June 7th whereupon he declined to accept the appointment offered to him for the reason that Colonel Silas Talbot had been *preferred* who did not enjoy the experience that he did, etc., that Captain Barney did not forfeit the good will of the Administration by his refusal to accept the appointment, is shown by the fact that immediately thereafter, his eldest son, William

Bedford Barney, then in his fourteenth year, was enrolled as a midshipman by order of General Knox.

Captain Barney decided, by the advice of the French minister, Mr. Fouchet, to take a trip to France, to promote a commercial enterprise, the contract to deliver large quantities of flour at certain French ports, to French government agents, on highly advantageous terms; he being familiar with the language and well acquainted with many residents there, could confidently count on success. Captain Barney sailed June 28th, as commander of the ship *Cincinnatus* belonging to Oliver and Thompson, leading merchants of Baltimore, carrying as passengers, besides his son William, an old friend, Honorable James Monroe, just appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, who was accompanied by his family, Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, Consul General to Paris and Mr. Le Blanc, French Commissioner to San Domingo; after a pleasant voyage they arrived at Havre on July 30th. Mr. Monroe remained a few days at Havre, inviting Captain Barney to join his suite, arriving at Paris, September 3d, a few weeks after "Robespierre" had ended his sanguinary career under the knife of the guillotine, this monster's death brought the Reign of Terror to a close. On September 14th, Mr. Monroe selected Captain Barney to be the bearer of the American flag, which he was asked to present to the National Convention, as a suitable compliment to the French nation. The following account of this interesting ceremony is taken from the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser of November 4, 1794.

The French Prints inform us, that on the 14th of August, the Minister from the United States to the French Republic communicated to the National Convention, the wish of his fellow citizens for the prosperity of the nation, when his credentials were referred to the Committee of

Public Safety. On their report the Convention decreed, that the said Minister should be introduced into the bosom of the Convention, and the President should give him the fraternal embrace, as a symbol of the friendship which unites the American and the French people. Mr. Monroe, the American Minister, then addressed the citizen representatives of the French people (in a speech) which during its delivery, was repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the Convention. Among other things the Minister observed, that as a certain proof of the great (desire) of his countrymen for the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of the French Republic, he assured them that Congress had requested the President to make known to them this sentiment and while acting agreeably to the desire of the two Houses, the president enjoined him to declare the congeniality of his sentiment with theirs. The Secretary then read the letter of credentials, when the President of the Convention replied to this effect:

The French people have never forgotten that they owe to the Americans the imitation of liberty. They admired the sublime insurrection of the American people against Albion of old, so proud, and now so disgraced. They sent their armies to assist the Americans, and in strengthening the independence of that country, the French, at the same time, learned to break the sceptre of their own tyranny, and erect a statue of liberty on the ruins of a throne, founded upon the corruption and the crimes of fourteen centuries.

The President proceeded to remark that the (alliance) between the two republics was not merely a diplomatic transaction, but an alliance of cordial friendship. He hoped that this alliance would be indissoluble, and observed how differently an American Minister would have been received in France six years ago, by the usurper of the liberty of the people: and how much merit he would have claimed for having graciously condescended to take the United States under his protection. At this day, it is the sovereign people itself, represented by its faithful deputies,

that receive the ambassador with real attachment, while affected morality is at an end. He longed to crown it with the fraternal embrace. "I am charged," said he, "to give it in the name of the nation. Come and receive it in the name of the American nation, and let this scene destroy the last hope of the impious coalition of tyrants."

(Captain Barney accompanied the American Minister on the occasion, and was present during the sittings, a transcript of the proceedings of which follows):

The discussion on the organization of the several committees was commenced, but the deliberation was soon after interrupted by the arrival of the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States; he was conducted into the centre of the hall and a Secretary read the translation of his discourse and credential letters, signed by George Washington, President of the United States, and Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, at Philadelphia, the 28th, of May. The reading of this was accompanied by repeated shouts of "Vive la Republique!"—*Vivent les Republiques!*" and universal acclamations of applause. The discourse &c. were ordered to be printed in the French and American languages.

The President gave the fraternal kiss to the Minister, and declared that he recognized, James Monroe, in this quality."

It is also decreed, on the motion of Moyse Bayle, that the colors of both nations should be suspended at the vault of the hall as a sign of perpetual alliance and union. The Minister took his seat on the mountain on the left of the President, and received the fraternal kiss from several of the deputies. The sitting was suspended."

26 Fructidor, September 28th, 1794.

BERNARD, of Saints. *President.*

The President: A letter in English has just now been delivered to me,—the translation, which was joined, announces that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America sends a stand of colors, in order to be placed in the hall of the National

Convention, at the side of the French colors. It is brought by an officer of the United States.

The Convention orders him to be admitted. The American officer enters the bar, amidst universal shouts of applause; he carries a standard the colors of which are the same as those of our standard of liberty, with the only difference that a blue field is interspersed with stars.

He presented the following papers which were read by the Secretary:

The Minister of the United States of America to the President of the National Convention.

Citizen President,—This convention having decreed that the colors of the American and French Republics should be united and stream together in the place of its sittings as a testimony of the union and friendship, which ought to subsist forever between the two nations, I thought that I could not better manifest the deep impression which this decree has made on me, and express the thankful sensations of my constituents, than by procuring their colors to be carefully executed, and in offering them in the name of the American people to the representatives of the French Nation.

I have had them made in the form lately decreed by Congress, and have trusted them to Captain Barney, an officer of distinguished merit, who has rendered us great services by sea in the course of *our* Revolution.

He is charged to present them on the spot, which you shall judge proper to appoint for them. Accept, citizen President, this standard, as a new pledge, of the sensibility, with which the American people always received the interest and friendship, which their good and brave allies give them; as also of the pleasure and ardor with which they seize every opportunity of cementing and consolidating the union and good understanding between the two nations.

Speech of Captain Barney, Bearer of Colors.

Citizen President:—Having been directed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to present to the

National Convention the flag demanded (asked) of him; the flag under the auspices of which I have had the honor to fight against our common enemy during the war which has assured liberty and independence. I discharge the duty with the most lively satisfaction, and deliver it to you. Henceforth suspended on the side of that of the French Republic, it will become the symbols of the union which subsists between the nations, and last, I hope, as long as the freedom, which they have so bravely acquired and so widely consolidated.

A Member—The citizen who has just spoken at the bar, is one of the most distinguished sea-officers of America. He has rendered great service to the liberty of his country, and he could render the same to the liberty of France. I demand that this observation be referred to the examination of the Committee of Public Safety, and that the fraternal embrace be given to this brave officer

(Applauded)

Several Voices. "The Fraternal Embrace" (Decreed).

The officer went up with the flag to the chair of the president, and received the fraternal embrace, amidst unanimous acclamations and applause.

Mathieu. "One of our colleagues, in rendering homage to the talents and services of that brave officer, told you that he could be usefully employed by the Republic. I second the reference of his observation to the Committee of Public Safety." (Decreed.)

Captain Barney was not inclined at that moment to enter into the service of the French Republic in view of the fact that his visit to that country was for a commercial object, moreover in accordance with the agreement made with Mr. Fouchet, his Baltimore commercial partner, had already forwarded several cargoes of flour, he therefore, for the time being declined the command of the *Alexander*, a 74 gun ship, after thanking the Minister of Marine for the high honor; he remained in Paris for a while, however, during which stay he was the recipient of much attention.

The evening before his departure for Bordeaux, he was the victim of a robbery, that caused him heartfelt sorrow, his room had been entered by thieves, who carried away with them some money which he had left on the desk, together with his gold eagle, the Badge of the Cincinnati Society, but the severest loss of all was the valuable sword of honor which had been presented to him by the State of Pennsylvania; fruitless efforts were made for the recovery of these cherished articles—they were lost to him, forever. During the winter he conducted his commercial enterprises with eminent success, remitting to his partner at home the proceeds of the flour contract. He returned to Paris where he remained the whole winter, until towards Spring, the Minister of Marine again renewed the tender of service in the French Navy, offering him the commission of "Capitaine de Vaisseau," which honor Barney finally accepted: "Citizen" Barney was ordered to prepare for immediate service, he was sent to Dunkirk at which place he met an American Captain about to sail home, in whose charge he placed his son William, much to the discontent of the youth. Barney received a fresh order to return to Paris and remained there until the new organization of the "Armes Navales" should be completed. One of his principal inducements for entering the service of the French Republic, was for revenge upon England for his *personal* grievances, so while resting inactive upon waiting orders, he concluded he would inaugurate a war of his own, purchasing a cutter he fitted her out as a privateer, under a French letter of Marque, with twelve guns and one hundred and twenty men and sent her out into the North Sea, giving the command to Mr. L'Eveillee, a lieutenant in the French Navy. His orders to him were strict and peremptory "*Not to interfere with American vessels under any pretense*, but on the contrary to give them protection and aid wherever

and whenever he could. Barney speedily received satisfaction for his lost *Sampson*, for in a few weeks *La Vengeance* captured fifteen English merchantmen, Captain Barney sold all the prizes and in conjunction with two other Americans, fitted out two other privateers, named *La Vengeur* and *The Revenge* giving to both commanders similar instructions, to *respect American property*, then returning to Paris in March, 1796, he was awarded a commission in the French Navy, as "Chief de Division des Armees Navales," answering to the rank of "Commodore" in the American service. He was ordered to Rochfort to take command of two frigates, destined for the Island of San Domingo and on May 28, 1796, he sailed in company with thirteen other frigates bound on various expeditions. Commodore Barney hoisted his flag on a fine new frigate called *La Harmonie* mounting 44 guns (28 long 24 pounders, and 16 long nines) and carrying 300 men, the other frigate under his command was *La Railleuse* of 36 guns. He arrived at St. Domingo, in thirty-two days; space does not permit, to describe in detail, the various experiences in the West Indies he passed through during his term of service in that part of the globe, he was never idle, whether on land or sea, he met with all kinds of adventures during the next three years, where he was in supreme command of the naval forces, he was equally familiar with the stormy elements, as with naval battles, he became acquainted with the black chiefs such as Toussaint, L'Ouverture, and General Pierre Michael or Christophe; during the winter of 1796 he enjoyed an opportunity to make a visit to his family in Baltimore, a happy reunion, after the long separation; that he resisted the entreaties of his dear wife and family to resign his commission cost him many a pang, but he considered himself bound by honor, to continue in the French service. His valiant deeds against the British foe, are a

matter of history, in every instance they reflected the greatest renown upon the flag under which he sailed, victorious at times against overwhelming numbers. During the early Spring of 1798, his vigorous constitution succumbed to the effects of the enervating climate, convalescence was slow, so he determined to tender his resignation, returning to Europe for that purpose: he arrived at Corunna (Spain) and from that port, by slow overland stages, managed to reach Paris, his state of health improved but he met with the greatest difficulties in his endeavor to secure a settlement of his financial claims against the French government, more than a year passed before he could even obtain an acknowledgment of its indebtedness: he made appeal after appeal, but all in vain: to get rid of his importunities, he was offered the command of the whole West Indian fleet, with orders to proceed immediately to Rochfort and take charge of the ten ships of war lying in that port, he was also ordered to take out the different government officials and then distribute his fleet as he thought proper. In the meantime General Napoleon Bonaparte having returned from Egypt, was elected First Consul: in a short while Commodore Barney procured an introduction to him and then appealing for justice urgently pressed his demands for the settlement of his claim and his discharge from the French service. Bonaparte accorded him a gracious reception, inviting him to attend all the official levees as well as the soirees of his consort Josephine; the Commodore was present on many of these brilliant gatherings but time rolled on, without favorable action notwithstanding his respectful demands, he then renewed his application to be discharged from the further naval duties, this was finally granted, in a manner calculated to soothe his feelings and gratify his pride. He was placed upon the pension roll at an allowance of fifteen hundred pounds

per annum during life, and received a letter from the Minister of Marine, written by order of Consul Bonaparte, in which his services to the French Republic are spoken of in the highest terms of compliment. The pension he never claimed, nor would he have accepted it under any circumstances.

Commodore Barney left his affairs in the hands of an old Baltimore friend, Paul Bentalou, then in Paris, with power of attorney, and bidding adieu to the French Capital on July 1, 1802, he started for Havre at which port he embarked for the United States on July 14, 1802, on an old French vessel bound for Norfolk, but under an American Captain, it was soon discovered that the *Neptune* was unseaworthy, unable to stand the heavy and continual pounding of the waves, by his advice the Captain resolved to steer for the nearest port in the Western Islands (Fayal); here our Commodore found an old friend, in the American consul, through whose assistance they managed to make temporary repairs and again trusted themselves to the mercy of the deep. In September when they were near the coast of North Carolina the leaks increased so that they were finally compelled to seek safety on board a schooner, fortunately near by: Commodore Barney met with a severe accident when boarding the schooner, he was thrown against the main chains and seriously wounded in the leg; the *Neptune* sank to the bottom, shortly after she was abandoned. They landed at Hampton on October 1st, as Norfolk was infested with yellow fever; the important despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister at Paris, which had been confided to the Commodore for delivery to President Jefferson at Washington he sent on from Hampton, as the condition of his wounded limb compelled him to remain there under a physician's care: on October 8, the Commodore arrived at Baltimore where he was rapturously welcomed by his devoted family:

after a brief rest he proceeded to Washington to pay his respects to the President, remaining for the day as Mr. Jefferson's guest at the Executive Mansion.

During July, 1804, Commodore Barney entertained Napoleon's youngest brother, Jerome Bonaparte, and suite at his resident, during their several weeks visit to Baltimore, it was while this young man was enjoying the Commodore's hospitality, that he met Miss Patterson, which eventually culminated in their marriage, on Christmas day: the Commodore having previously warned Jerome who was a minor, against this union, besides informing the young lady, that under the laws of France, the marriage would not be recognized as valid, but all his representations and remonstrances were fruitless, though history has verified his predictions.

In 1805, the proceedings of the Jamaica Admiralty Court in the seizure of the *Sampson* were declared illegal and the Commodore was awarded an indemnification of \$45,000, payable in installments; to collect the same and in order to hasten the settlement, his son John Barney was sent to England, who returned from the mission within the year with the sum paid in full. Upon his arrival, the Commodore established his three sons, William, Lewis, and John in business with a paid up capital of \$55,000—shortly afterwards, he received a remittance from Paris of 300,000 francs in settlement of his claim against the French government. In the course of the year 1805, Mr. Jefferson offered him the superintendency of the Washington Navy Yard, just created, but for personal reasons, he declined the appointment.

In the fall of this year, at the solicitation of friends, he was a candidate for Congress, but while he carried the city, he lost out in the county, by a very small majority: he contested the election, but failed to be awarded the seat by the House of Representatives, which was controlled by the opposing political party.

Immediately after the "affair of the *Chesapeake*" in 1807, when the whole country was enraged by this British aggression, he tendered his active services to President Jefferson.

Mrs. Barney, who had been sorely afflicted with rheumatism for years, answered her Creator's final summons in July, 1808.

When the new administration was inaugurated on March 1809, the Commodore renewed the tender of his services in the following letter,

BALTIMORE, March 12th, 1809.

Sir: Immediately after the affair of the *Chesapeake* (July 4th.) I went to Mr. Jefferson, making him a tender of my personal services. As our country seems yet to be menaced by foreign powers, I still hold it my duty to continue that offer, which I now do to you as President of the United States. I do it the more cheerfully because I am not unknown to you personally. I shall always feel a sincere pleasure in contributing my feeble abilities in any manner you please, for the good of our country and still more so when it is to support an Administration whose principles perfectly coincide with my own.

I am, Sir, with due respect,

JOSHUA BARNEY.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States.

In the early part of the year he contracted a second marriage, with a charming woman, Miss Harriet Coale, a member of one of the leading families of Baltimore.

In 1810, he was again nominated for Congress, carried the city, but lost the election, on account of the county.

In May 1812, he sold all his Baltimore property and as his sons William, Lewis and John, as well as his daughter Caroline were all married and occupied homes of their own he moved to the farm, owned by his wife, in Anne

Arundel County, near Elk Ridge, intending to devote the balance of his days to pastoral pursuits, but he was scarcely settled in his new abode, when the stirring news reached him, of the declaration of war, by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, on June 18, 1812, the Act having been passed upon recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose report concludes as follows: "Your Committee believing that the free born sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of so much blood and treasure and seeing in the measures adopted by Great Britain, a course commenced and persisted in, which must lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day, will *prove* to the *enemy* and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the *Will* and the *Power* to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation, and confidently trusting that the "Lord of Hosts" will go with us to the battle in a righteous cause, and crown our efforts with success, your committee recommend an immediate appeal to *Arms*."

The Act passed by the following vote

In the House of Representa-

tives.....	Yeas 79	Nays 49
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In the Senate.....	Yeas 19	Nays 13
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98

62

being 36 votes majority for War.

On June 19, 1812, President James Madison issued his proclamation, declaring "that War exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories."

Barney hurried home and proceeded to Washington that he might learn the nature of the service expected from him. He found from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Jones, that it was to be a separate command, unconnected with the Navy and subjecting him only to the direct orders of the government, a command he could honorably accept without surrendering his independence.

Upon his return to Baltimore, he began immediately, to make preparations to fit out and man his gun boats and barges, which kept him busily engaged all the summer and fall after his appointment. In April, 1814 he was ready to begin operations, at this time he had under his command twenty-six gunboats and barges, with about 900 men well officered by the principal ship masters and mates of Baltimore; before venturing upon this important expedition he tested the efficiency of his force, vessels as well as men; by these means, he was enabled to remedy all visible defects so that upon leaving the city, he had a well disciplined body of hardy men, prepared to meet the enemy. Towards the end of May, he proceeded with sixteen of his vessels, down the Chesapeake, intending to attack Tangier Island, upon which, the British had established a central depot combined with a camp of 80 Negroes, kidnapped from the neighboring shores, who were being drilled as an auxiliary force, although the officers were complaining "they could make nothing out of the d—n black Yankees," the British naval force in the Chesapeake, consisting of the *Albion*, and *Dragon*, 74s, the *Loire* and *Acosta* frigates, one or two brigs and two schooners, all under the "ruffian" as he was termed, Admiral Cockburn: they indulged in raids upon the neighboring plantations, pillaging everything they could lay their hands on, the rights of non-combatants disregarded, occasionally meeting with resistance, especially on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where the Militia had been called into active service.

spoke brig — from Providence Rhode Island, in distress, left her under the care of the Revenue Cutter of Newport. Sept. 9th. chased by three ships of war, a short chase. 10th., spoke ship "Joseph" from Bonavista, informed her of the war., 10th. spoke a brig prize to the schooner "Saratoga" of New York; 12th. chased by a frigate, 6 hours, outsailed her, 16th. took his Britanic Majesty's ship "Princess Amelia" after a severe action of nearly an hour, at pistol shot distance, the Captain, sailing master and one man killed, master's mate and six men wounded. We had Mr. Long, First Lieutenant, severely wounded, (most of them recovered) the ship cut to pieces and the "Rossie" much injured in sails and rigging. Sept. 16th. fell in with three ships and a brig armed, exchanged shots with the commodore, received an 18-pound shot through our quarter, wounded a man and lodged in our pump: continued to dog and watch the above vessels 4 days, in hopes to separate them, but in vain. Sept. 23d. spoke the private armed schooner "Globe" Capt. Murphy of Baltimore, went in pursuit of above vessels, but could not fall in with them. 25th. spoke a Spanish brig bound to Porto Rico, Oct. 8th., took in company with the "Globe" the schooner "Jubilee" and her in, 9th spoke a Spanish brig from Palma to Porto Rico. 10th. chased and spoke the privateer schooner "Rapid" of Charleston, S. C. 52 days out, had taken nothing, 22nd. seized the ship "Merrimack" for breach of the non-importation act. Result is 3698 tons of shipping valued at \$1,500,000.00 and 217 prisoners. "in 18 vessels."

After his return to Baltimore numerous offers were made to the Commodore to cruise again, but he declined all propositions, employing his time to settle accounts with the crew and owners of the *Rossie*.

In the summer of 1813, while at Newport, Rhode Island, on business relating to the sale of one of his prizes, he received a letter from the Navy Department, offering him the command of the flotilla to be fitted out at Baltimore for the defense of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

tion, when the plans were adopted for the protection of Washington and Baltimore: the result of the deliberations, was that he should keep his 13 barges and sloop *Scorpion* his flagship, and that his first lieutenant Mr. Rutter should be sent to Baltimore to take command of the 13 barges and 500 men remaining there, so that in the event of an attack on either city, they could proceed respectively to the assistance of each other; in two days, he returned to his command and sent Mr. Rutter to Baltimore, but in order to be in a more convenient position, he moved his flotilla to the village of Nottingham, on the Patuxent about forty miles from Washington.

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per annum during life, and received a letter from the Minister of Marine, written by order of Consul Bonaparte, in which his services to the French Republic are spoken of in the highest terms of compliment. The pension he never claimed, nor would he have accepted it under any circumstances.

Commodore Barney left his affairs in the hands of an old Baltimore friend, Paul Bentalou, then in Paris, with power of attorney, and bidding adieu to the French Capital on July 1, 1802, he started for Havre at which port he embarked for the United States on July 14, 1802, on an old French vessel bound for Norfolk, but under an American Captain, it was soon discovered that the *Neptune* was unseaworthy, unable to stand the heavy and continual pounding of the waves, by his advice the Captain resolved to steer for the nearest port in the Western Islands (Fayal); here our Commodore found an old friend, in the American consul, through whose assistance they managed to make temporary repairs and again trusted themselves to the mercy of the deep. In September when they were near the coast of North Carolina the leaks increased so that they were finally compelled to seek safety on board a schooner, fortunately near by: Commodore Barney met with a severe accident when boarding the schooner, he was thrown against the main chains and seriously wounded in the leg; the *Neptune* sank to the bottom, shortly after she was abandoned. They landed at Hampton on October 1st, as Norfolk was infested with yellow fever; the important despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister at Paris, which had been confided to the Commodore for delivery to President Jefferson at Washington he sent on from Hampton, as the condition of his wounded limb compelled him to remain there under a physician's care: on October 8, the Commodore arrived at Baltimore where he was rapturously welcomed by his devoted family:

after a brief rest he proceeded to Washington to pay his respects to the President, remaining for the day as Mr. Jefferson's guest at the Executive Mansion.

During July, 1804, Commodore Barney entertained Napoleon's youngest brother, Jerome Bonaparte, and suite at his resident, during their several weeks visit to Baltimore, it was while this young man was enjoying the Commodore's hospitality, that he met Miss Patterson, which eventually culminated in their marriage, on Christmas day: the Commodore having previously warned Jerome who was a minor, against this union, besides informing the young lady, that under the laws of France, the marriage would not be recognized as valid, but all his representations and remonstrances were fruitless, though history has verified his predictions.

In 1805, the proceedings of the Jamaica Admiralty Court in the seizure of the *Sampson* were declared illegal and the Commodore was awarded an indemnification of \$45,000, payable in installments; to collect the same and in order to hasten the settlement, his son John Barney was sent to England, who returned from the mission within the year with the sum paid in full. Upon his arrival, the Commodore established his three sons, William, Lewis, and John in business with a paid up capital of \$55,000—shortly afterwards, he received a remittance from Paris of 300,000 francs in settlement of his claim against the French government. In the course of the year 1805, Mr. Jefferson offered him the superintendency of the Washington Navy Yard, just created, but for personal reasons, he declined the appointment.

In the fall of this year, at the solicitation of friends, he was a candidate for Congress, but while he carried the city, he lost out in the county, by a very small majority: he contested the election, but failed to be awarded the seat by the House of Representatives, which was controlled by the opposing political party.

Immediately after the "affair of the *Chesapeake*" in 1807, when the whole country was enraged by this British aggression, he tendered his active services to President Jefferson.

Mrs. Barney, who had been sorely afflicted with rheumatism for years, answered her Creator's final summons in July, 1808.

When the new administration was inaugurated on March 1809, the Commodore renewed the tender of his services in the following letter,

BALTIMORE, March 12th, 1809.

Sir: Immediately after the affair of the *Chesapeake* (July 4th.) I went to Mr. Jefferson, making him a tender of my personal services. As our country seems yet to be menaced by foreign powers, I still hold it my duty to continue that offer, which I now do to you as President of the United States. I do it the more cheerfully because I am not unknown to you personally. I shall always feel a sincere pleasure in contributing my feeble abilities in any manner you please, for the good of our country and still more so when it is to support an Administration whose principles perfectly coincide with my own.

I am, Sir, with due respect,

JOSHUA BARNEY.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States.

In the early part of the year he contracted a second marriage, with a charming woman, Miss Harriet Coale, a member of one of the leading families of Baltimore.

In 1810, he was again nominated for Congress, carried the city, but lost the election, on account of the county.

In May 1812, he sold all his Baltimore property and as his sons William, Lewis and John, as well as his daughter Caroline were all married and occupied homes of their own he moved to the farm, owned by his wife, in Anne

Arundel County, near Elk Ridge, intending to devote the balance of his days to pastoral pursuits, but he was scarcely settled in his new abode, when the stirring news reached him, of the declaration of war, by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, on June 18, 1812, the Act having been passed upon recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose report concludes as follows: "Your Committee believing that the free born sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of so much blood and treasure and seeing in the measures adopted by Great Britain, a course commenced and persisted in, which must lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day, will *prove* to the *enemy* and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the *Will* and the *Power* to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation, and confidently trusting that the "Lord of Hosts" will go with us to the battle in a righteous cause, and crown our efforts with success, your committee recommend an immediate appeal to *Arms*."

The Act passed by the following vote

In the House of Representa-

tives.....	Yeas 79	Nays 49
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In the Senate.....	Yeas 19	Nays 13
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	—	—
	98	62

being 36 votes majority for War.

On June 19, 1812, President James Madison issued his proclamation, declaring "that War exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories."

Commodore Barney's martial ardor was at once awakened, and in less than three weeks from the publication of the President's proclamation, he trod the decks of the Baltimore privateer schooner *Rossie*, 13 twelve pounders, and a crew of 120 men, as commander, and started in search of the enemy, on July 12, 1812, returning home to Baltimore on November 10th, in triumph, as this extract from his log book forcibly illustrates, viz.:

"July 12th, sailed from Baltimore. July 15th, left Cape Henry, July 17th, spoke ship "Electra," of Phila, informed her of the war. July 21st., Spoke ship "Rising Sun," of Baltimore, informed her of the war. July 22d., seized brig "Nymph" for breach of the non-importation law: Spoke ship "Reserve of Bath:" brig — from Lisbon to New London, informed her of the war. July 23rd., was chased by a frigate: fired 25 shots at us, outsailed her, July 30th. chased by a frigate outsailed her, July 31st., took and burnt the ship "Princess Royal." August 1st. took and manned the ship "Kitty," brig "Devonshire," schooner "Squid," and took the brig "Brothers"—put on board 60 prisoners and sent her to St. Johns to be exchanged for as many Americans. 3rd. took and sunk the brig "Henry," and schooner "Race Horse," burnt the schooner "Halifax," manned the brig "William" arrived and gave the schooner "Two Brothers" to 40 prisoners and sent them to St. Johns on parole, 9th. took the ship "Janie" after a short action, she mounting 12 guns, sent her to the United States (arrived). 10th., seized the brig "Rebecca" of Saco from London, for a breach of the non-importation law (arrived) 14th. spoke brig "Hazard" from Cadiz informed her of the war, 17th. spoke brig "Favorite" from Cadiz to Boston. 20th. spoke brig "John Adams" who had been captured and plundered by "Guerriere" and let go. 25th., seized ship "Euphrates" of New Bedford for breach of the non-importation law (arrived). 28th. spoke brig prize to the "B. Franklin," privateer. 29th. spoke ship "Jewell" of Portland, informed her of the war. 30th. spoke schooner "Ann and Mary" of New London, informed her of the war. September 7th

spoke brig — from Providence Rhode Island, in distress, left her under the care of the Revenue Cutter of Newport. Sept. 9th. chased by three ships of war, a short chase. 10th., spoke ship "Joseph" from Bonavista, informed her of the war., 10th. spoke a brig prize to the schooner "Saratoga" of New York; 12th. chased by a frigate, 6 hours, outsailed her, 16th. took his Britanic Majesty's ship "Princess Amelia" after a severe action of nearly an hour, at pistol shot distance, the Captain, sailing master and one man killed, master's mate and six men wounded. We had Mr. Long, First Lieutenant, severely wounded, (most of them recovered) the ship cut to pieces and the "Rossie" much injured in sails and rigging. Sept. 16th. fell in with three ships and a brig armed, exchanged shots with the commodore, received an 18-pound shot through our quarter, wounded a man and lodged in our pump: continued to dog and watch the above vessels 4 days, in hopes to separate them, but in vain. Sept. 23d. spoke the private armed schooner "Globe" Capt. Murphy of Baltimore, went in pursuit of above vessels, but could not fall in with them. 25th. spoke a Spanish brig bound to Porto Rico, Oct. 8th., took in company with the "Globe" the schooner "Jubilee" and her in, 9th spoke a Spanish brig from Palma to Porto Rico. 10th. chased and spoke the privateer schooner "Rapid" of Charleston, S. C. 52 days out, had taken nothing, 22nd. seized the ship "Merrimack" for breach of the non-importation act. Result is 3698 tons of shipping valued at \$1,500,000.00 and 217 prisoners. "in 18 vessels."

After his return to Baltimore numerous offers were made to the Commodore to cruise again, but he declined all propositions, employing his time to settle accounts with the crew and owners of the *Rossie*.

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Barney hurried home and proceeded to Washington that he might learn the nature of the service expected from him. He found from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Jones, that it was to be a separate command, unconnected with the Navy and subjecting him only to the direct orders of the government, a command he could honorably accept without surrendering his independence.

Upon his return to Baltimore, he began immediately, to make preparations to fit out and man his gun boats and barges, which kept him busily engaged all the summer and fall after his appointment. In April, 1814 he was ready to begin operations, at this time he had under his command twenty-six gunboats and barges, with about 900 men well officered by the principal ship masters and mates of Baltimore; before venturing upon this important expedition he tested the efficiency of his force, vessels as well as men; by these means, he was enabled to remedy all visible defects so that upon leaving the city, he had a well disciplined body of hardy men, prepared to meet the enemy. Towards the end of May, he proceeded with sixteen of his vessels, down the Chesapeake, intending to attack Tangier Island, upon which, the British had established a central depot combined with a camp of 80 Negroes, kidnapped from the neighboring shores, who were being drilled as an auxiliary force, although the officers were complaining "they could make nothing out of the d—n black Yankees," the British naval force in the Chesapeake, consisting of the *Albion*, and *Dragon*, 74s, the *Loire* and *Acosta* frigates, one or two brigs and two schooners, all under the "ruffian" as he was termed, Admiral Cockburn: they indulged in raids upon the neighboring plantations, pillaging everything they could lay their hands on, the rights of non-combatants disregarded, occasionally meeting with resistance, especially on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where the Militia had been called into active service.

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of the Marines, with 80 men and five guns, under orders to report to him. Commodore Barney was much gratified at this accession to his force; in the meantime, General Winder rode up and stated that the whole American army had been ordered to retreat to Washington, which course the Commodore had to follow, with his naval division, encamping that night at Old Field. President Madison with his cabinet, had all come from Washington to meet them, the Secretary of the Navy joined the Commodore and slept that night in his tent.

Next morning Commodore Barney accompanied the Secretary, to pay his respects to the President, who in the course of the forenoon reviewed the combined forces and exhorted the officers to be firm and faithful to their duty. At sunset, they resumed the line of march, towards the city, crossing the Eastern Branch bridge, at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue, when about 10 p.m. they reached Washington: Commodore Barney leaving his guns with a detachment at the circle, located at the West End of the bridge, taking the remainder of his force to the Marine Barracks, on 8th Street S. E., where they passed the night.

In the morning, General Winder had an interview with the Commodore, stating that he expected the enemy would undertake to enter the city by the same route, they had taken, and requested the Commodore to take upon himself the defense of the Eastern Branch bridge. The Commodore hastened to comply with this order, placing his cannon in battery formation at the circle (foot of Pennsylvania Avenue), so as to command the passage of the river. About eleven o'clock a vidette came with the information, that the enemy had suddenly wheeled to the right, and were then on the road to Bladensburg: a moment later and President Madison and his cabinet rode up, to whom Commodore Barney imparted the information he had just received, he at once solicited permission to aban-

don the position at the bridge and that he be allowed to march with his force to join the Army, then posted between Bladensburg and the city. The President readily assented and in a few minutes Commodore Barney was on his march towards Bladensburg, with his guns and men: riding ahead, he came up with the American forces drawn up in detached parties, in three lines, the firing having already begun: he instantly dispatched an officer to hasten the march of his men who came up "in a trot" notwithstanding their exhaustion: he stopped at the District of Columbia line and had scarcely time to form his men and unlimber his guns, placing an 18 pounder on the turnpike and the other 18 pounder with the three 12 pounders on the slope of the adjoining hill, before he perceived our army in full retreat towards the city, leaving his command isolated. Nevertheless he held his ground, serving his guns with great precision, they wrought havoc in the ranks of the advancing enemy, until assaulted also on the flank, deserted by the supporting Maryland regiment on the neighboring Veitch's hill, commanded by Colonel Wm. D. Beall (see appendix), with ammunition nearly exhausted, he ordered his marines under Captain Miller and the seamen acting as infantry under the flotilla officers to make a counter attack upon the enemy, who were driven back, while his battery played upon them with grape and cannister, inflicting severe losses, meanwhile the rest of the American forces had disappeared out of sight; when the enemy returned to the attack, Barney's horse was shot under him, several of his best officers killed or wounded, he himself severely wounded in the thigh, he realized the hopelessness of further prolonging the conflict with his small force, without further cartridges for muskets or cannon, the enemy having nearly surrounded his men, he felt it to be his duty to order a retreat, which was effected in perfect order by the survivors of his men, leaving their five guns on the

field; loss of blood weakened him so, that he was forced to lie down, at the spring near the road, ordering his attending officers to leave him there, with the exception of one, Mr. Huffington. In a few minutes the enemy came up—Captain Wainwright, the commander of Admiral Sir George Cockburn's flagship, was the first to approach and ascertaining the identity of the wounded man, went in search of the Admiral, who soon made his appearance, accompanied by the commanding General, Ross, both of whom at once offered immediate aid and the services of a surgeon. General Ross said, "I am *very glad* to see you, Commodore," to which the Commodore replied, "I am sorry, I cannot return to you the compliment, General." Ross smiled and turned to the Admiral, remarked "I told you it was the the Flotilla men"—"Yes, you were right, though I could not believe you—they have given us the only real fighting we have had." The two British commanders consulted for a while, then General Ross turning to the prisoner, said, "Commodore Barney, you are paroled, where do you wish to be conveyed?" His wound in the meantime had been dressed by a British surgeon, he requested to be conveyed to Bladensburg. The general ordered a sergeant's guard to attend with a litter and Captain Wainwright was directed by Admiral Cockburn to accompany it and see that every attention was paid to the Commodore, who felt very weak, besides the motion of the litter excited such intense pain in his wound, that was plainly indicated in his countenance. Captain Wainwright noticed it, and immediately ordered the soldiers to put the litter down, saying "they did not know how to handle a man" he then directed a young naval officer who was with him "to bring a gang of sailors" to carry the litter. This order was speedily executed and the Commodore found a most agreeable difference in the comfort of his conveyance for the rest of the road, the sailors, as Cap-

tain Wainwright had predicted "handled him like a child," as the carriers were being changed, one of Barney's wounded seamen who had been taken prisoner, and whose arm was hanging helpless at his side, rushed up to the litter, knelt by the side of his beloved commander, and seizing one of his hands, with the only serviceable arm, kissed it repeatedly with great apparent affection and burst into tears. The effect of this action upon the British sailors was electric—they began to wipe their eyes and blow their noses in concert and one of them exclaimed "Well, damn my eyes! if he wasn't a kind commander that chap wouldn't have done that." Dr. Martin in his reminiscences states that while the Commodore was being conveyed to Bladensburg, they met a party of prisoners, he requested a halt and that they be called to him, whereupon one of the British sailors yelled out, "Come over here, Yankees, to see your countryman Barney, he looks like a spread Aigle, Yankees!" the prisoners shook hands with the brave old Commodore, who gave them *words of cheer*. Upon reaching Bladensburg, he was carried at his own request into "Ross's Tavern" and there taking a banknote of fifty dollars from his pocketbook, he offered it to the sailors, in remuneration of the care and tenderness with which they had conveyed him, but these noble hearted tars, positively refused to accept a single cent for their labor. Captain Miller of the Marines, who had been severely wounded in the charge on the enemy, to the right of the battery was among the prisoners and was brought at the Commodore's request to his room at Ross's. The British forces entered Washington by the Bladensburg road about 8 p.m., following the battle, evacuating the city and returning by the same route, on the night of the 25th, during a terrific electric storm, rain falling in torrents: during the evening, General Ross, requested the Commodore to take charge of the exchange of prisoners and look after

the wounded British, who had to be left behind, in the rapid retreat to the British fleet. Barney attended to all the details of this important duty, in the midst of his own suffering and great pain from his wound, remaining in Bladensburg until the 27th, when his wife, his son William and his own surgeon, Dr. Hamilton, arrived with a carriage, in which he was conveyed, upon a bed, to his farm, near Elkridge. The following extract from the English account of the Battle of Bladensburg, pays tribute of the foe, to a brave enemy.

(Page 120, Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans, by Lieutenant George R. Gleig, 85th Regt.)

"This battle, by which the fate of the American Capital was decided, began about one o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till four. The loss on the part of the British was severe, since, out of two-thirds of the army, which were engaged upwards of five hundred men were killed and wounded; and what rendered it doubly severe was, that among these were numbered several officers of rank and distinction. Colonel Thornton who commanded the light brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Wood commanding the 85th regiment, and Major Brown who had led the advanced guard were all severely wounded; and General Ross himself had a horse shot under him. On the side of the Americans the loss was not so great. Being in possession of a strong position, they were of course less exposed in defending, than the others in storming it; and had they conducted themselves with coolness and resolution, it is not conceivable how the day could have been won.

But the fact is, that, with the exception of a party of sailors from the gunboats, under the command of Commodore Barney, no troops could behave worse than they did. The skirmishers were driven in as soon as attacked, the first line gave way without offering the slightest resistance, and the left of the main body was broken within half an hour after it was seriously engaged. Of the sailors however, it would be injustice not to speak in the terms which their conduct merits.

They were employed as gunners, and not only did they serve their guns with a quickness and precision which astonished their assailants, but they stood till some of them were actually bayoneted, with fuses in their hands: nor was it till their leader was wounded and taken, and they saw themselves deserted on all sides by the soldiers, that they quitted the field. With respect to the British army, again, no line of distinction can be drawn. All did their duty, and none more gallantly than the rest; and although the brunt of the affair fell upon the light brigade, this was owing chiefly to the circumstances of its being at the head of the column, and perhaps, also, in some degree, to its own rash impetuosity. The artillery, indeed could do little; being unable to show itself in presence of a force so superior, but the six-pounder was nevertheless brought into action, and a corps of rockets proved of striking utility.

Our troops being worn down from fatigue, and of course as ignorant of the country, as the Americans were the reverse, the pursuit could not be continued to any distance. Neither was it attended with much slaughter. Diving into the recesses of the forests, and covering themselves with cavalymen, the enemy were quickly beyond our reach; and having no cavalry even to scour the high road, ten of their lightest guns were carried off in the flight. The defeat, however, was absolute, and the army, which had been collected for the defence of Washington was scattered beyond the possibility of, at least an immediate reunion: and as the distance from Bladensburg to that city does not exceed four miles, there appeared to be no further obstacle in the way, to prevent its immediate capture."

On the twenty-ninth, Commodore Barney forwarded his first official report to the Secretary of the Navy, in the following statement viz:

Copy of letter from Commodore Barney to the Secretary of the Navy.
(*Niles' Register*, Vol. 7., pp. 7, 8.)

FARM AT ELK RIDGE, Aug. 29, 1814.

Sir: This is the first moment I have had it in my power to make a report of the proceedings of the forces under my com-

mand since I had the honor of seeing you on Tuesday, the 23d. inst., at the camp at the "Old Fields." On the afternoon of that day we were informed that the enemy was advancing upon us. Our army was put into order of battle and our positions taken; my forces on the right, flanked by the two battalions of the 36th and 38th Regts., where we remained some hours. The enemy, however did not make his appearance. A little before sunset General Winder came to me and recommended that the heavy artillery should be withdrawn, with the exception of one twelve pounder to cover the retreat. We took up the line of march, and in the night entered Washington by the Eastern Branch Bridge. I marched my men, &c., to the marine barracks, and took up quarters for the night. About 2 o'clock General Winder came to my quarters and we made some arrangements. In the morning I received a note from General Winder, and waited upon him. He requested me to take command and place my artillery to defend the passage of the bridge on the Eastern Branch, as the enemy was approaching the city in that direction. I immediately put my guns in position, leaving the marines and the rest of my men at the barracks, to wait further orders. I was in this situation when I had the honor to meet you with the president and the heads of departments, when it was determined I should draw off my guns and men, and proceed towards Bladensburg, which was immediately put into execution. On our way I was informed that the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg; we hurried on, though the day was very hot, and my men much crippled with the severe marches we had experienced the preceding days. I preceded the men, and when I arrived at the line which separates the District from Maryland, the battle began. I sent an officer back to hasten on my men—they came up in a *trot*. We took our position on the rising ground. put the pieces in battery, posted the marines under Captain Miller, and flotilla men, who were to act as infantry under their own officers, on my right, to support the pieces, and waited the approach of the enemy. During this period the engagement continued—the enemy advancing and our army retreating before them, apparently in much disorder. At length the enemy made his appearance on the main road in force and in

front of my battery, and on seeing us, made a halt; I reserved our fire, in a few minutes the enemy again advanced; when I ordered an 18 pounder to be fired; which completely cleared the road; shortly afterwards a second and third attempt was made by the enemy to come forward, but all who made the attempt were destroyed. The enemy then crossed over into an open field and attempted to flank our right. It was there met by three 12 pounders, the marines under Captain Miller, and my men acting as infantry, and again was totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American Army remained, except a body of five or six hundred posted on a height on my right, from whom I expected much support from their fine situation. The enemy from this period never appeared in front of us. He, however, pushed forward his sharpshooters, one of whom shot my horse from under me, which fell dead between two of my guns. The enemy, who had been kept in check by our fire nearly half an hour, now began to outflank us on the right. Our guns were turned that way—he pushed up the hill about 200 or 300 men towards the corps of Americans as above described, who to my great mortification made no resistance, giving a fire or two and retiring.

In this situation we had the whole army of the enemy to contend with; our ammunition was expended, and unfortunately the drivers of our ammunition wagons had gone off in the general panic. At this time I received a severe wound in my thigh, Capt. Miller was wounded, Sailing Master Warner killed, Acting Sailing Master Martin killed, and Sailing Master Martin wounded; but to the honor of my officers and men, as fast as their companions and mess mates fell at the guns, they were instantly replaced from those acting as infantry. Finding the enemy now completely in our rear and no means of defence, I gave orders to my officers and men to retire. Three of my officers assisted me to get off a short distance, but the great loss of blood occasioned such a weakness that I was compelled to lie down. I requested my officers to leave me which they obstinately refused, but upon being ordered they obeyed, one only remained. In a short time I observed a British soldier and had him called, and directed him to seek an officer; in a few minutes an

officer came, who on learning who I was, brought General Ross and Admiral Cockburn to me. These officers behaved to me with the most marked attention, respect and politeness, had a surgeon brought and my wound dressed immediately. After a few minutes conversation the general informed me (after paying me a handsome compliment) that I was *paroled*, and at liberty to proceed to Washington or Bladensburg, as also Mr. Huffington, who had remained with me, offering me every assistance in his power, giving orders for a litter to be brought, in which I was carried to Bladensburg. Captain Wainright, first captain to Admiral Cochrane, remained with me, and behaved to me as if I were a brother.

During the stay of the enemy at Bladensburg, I received the most polite attention from the officers both of the navy and the army.

My wound is deep, but I flatter myself not dangerous; the ball is not yet extracted. I fondly hope a few weeks will restore me to health, and that an exchange will take place, that I may resume my command, or any other that you and the President may honor me with.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOSHUA BARNEY.

Honorable WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

It is not the purpose of this paper to attempt a general description, of the Battle of Bladensburg facetiously termed the "Bladensburg Races," nor to inquire into the causes that brought on the disastrous defeat, whether it was the faulty leadership or apparent cowardice on the part of the majority of the American participants, has never been definitely settled, but it must be conceded that the brigade from the District of Columbia, commanded by General Walter Smith, which protested against the order to retreat, acquitted itself with credit; no apologies need be offered for the commands of Colonel Magruder, Colonel Wm. Brent, Captain Benjamin Burch, Major George

Peter, Captain Doughty, Captain Stull, etc., (see reports in appendix) nor should too much reliance be placed upon the exaggerated reports of the vandalism of the enemy during its temporary occupation of the city, such as the destruction of the Navy Yard or the mutilation of the Tripoli monument as all evidence extant, relieves the invaders from this latter charge. (The official British reports in appendix.)

President Madison called a special meeting of Congress immediately upon his return to Washington, which convened on September 19, 1814, only twenty-five days after the evacuation of the city by the British, being the 3rd Session of the 13th Congress,¹ on the 23rd. it appointed a special committee to inquire into the causes of the success of the enemy in his recent enterprises against this metropolis and the neighboring town of Alexandria and into the manner in which the public buildings and property were destroyed and the amount thereof, and that they have power to send for persons and papers, consisting of Mr. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Mr. Lowndes, South Carolina, Mr. Stockton, New Jersey, Mr. Miller, New York, Mr. Goldsborough, Maryland, Mr. Barbour, Virginia, Mr. Pickens, North Carolina. It reported November 29, 1814,² and the report of 370 pages was ordered to be printed (No. 24). Documents accompanying the report were fifteen in number, No. 9 report from the Navy Department, including the official report from Commodore Barney.

The letters to the committee from Col. Beall and Captain Burch have been included in the appendix as they possess local interest.

Many attempts to extract the ball from the Commo-

¹ Thirteenth Cong. 2nd session adjourned April 18, 1814; 3rd session convened September 19, 1814; adjourned March 3, 1815.

² H. R. Report No. 24. 13th Cong., 3rd session.

dore's wound were made all of which proved ineffectual, nor was it possible to determine its exact location, therefore the surgeons finally concluded to allow the bullet to remain and the wound to heal. The comforts of home and the close attention of a devoted wife, children and friends, soon raised him from his bed of suffering, but the unfortunate bullet continued occasionally, to give him great uneasiness and pain during the rest of his life and was indeed, eventually the cause of his death, about four years later. The Commodore's unbounded gratification at the brave defense of Baltimore, followed by the retreat of the enemy in dire defeat, September 18, the happy result being partly due to the efforts of his own gallant flotilla men, can be readily understood: on September 20th, he was sufficiently convalescent to take a ride to Baltimore, to visit the flotilla where he was received with joyful acclamation by his officers and men. The Commodore's name was on every tongue, throughout the land, as soon as the story of Bladensburg was told, his praises resounded everywhere but the City of Washington took the first steps to give it substantial recognition, by the passage of formal resolutions.

Daily National Intelligencer, October 1st, 1814.

TRIBUTE TO VALOR.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CORPORATION.

Resolved, By the Board of Alderman and board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the Mayor be, and he hereby is, authorized to present to Commodore Barney a sword, as a testimonial of the high sense which this Corporation entertains of his distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the Battle of Bladensburg.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he hereby is, authorized to present through Commodore Barney, the thanks of the Corporation to the gallant officers and men, who served under his

orders on the twenty-fourth of August last, and to assure them, this corporation entertains the most lively sense of their services on that day.

(Signed) ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN,
approved Sep. 28, 1814 President of the Board of Common
Council.

JOSEPH GALES, JR.
President Pro tempore of the Board of Aldermen
JAMES H. BLAKE, Mayor.

Answer of Commodore Barney.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 30, 1814.

JAMES H. BLAKE, ESQ., Mayor of the City of Washington.

Sir: I acknowledge to have received through your hands the Resolves of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Washington.

In regard to the first, I offer my acknowledgments for the manner in which they have honored me, and fondly hope to continue their good opinion whenever the occasion may again present of doing my duty. In regard to the second resolve, I shall feel a grateful pleasure in communicating their wishes to the brave officers and men who served under my orders on the 24th. August last, and so gallantly sustained the character of Americans, and to whom I am much indebted for the particular honor conferred on myself.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOSHUA BARNEY.

An Act appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Commodore Barney.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, That for the purpose of defraying the cost of a sword which the city council has voted to commodore Barney, as a testimony of their respect for the gallantry and intrepidity displayed by himself, and the

officers and men under his command, in the defence of this city on the 24th day of August last, there shall be, and hereby is appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars to be expended under the direction of the Mayor of the city.

Approved, October 18th, 1814.

We have been favored with the following description of the Sword lately presented to Commodore Barney by the Corporation of this City, in testimony of the intrepidity and valor displayed by him and the handful of men under his immediate command, in defence of the City of Washington, on the 24th, of August 1814. The sword is elegant—the device on it is handsome. On the outer side of the blade is a mythological emblem. It is a figure with helmet, visor up, holding on the left arm a fasces indicative of the genius of the Union: the left foot is in the prow of a galley, and the right is on the land: the right hand holds an inverted spear erect on a globe, indicative of valor and military renown by sea and by land.

The rest are the usual technical and military trophies and a naval crown.

The blade is damasked, clouded, purpled, gilt and purpled, with the point and edge highly burnished, and it has a shell, containing the eagle with the anchor, surrounded by eighteen stars. The hilt, an eagle head, the guard a stirrup with trophies, and the whole mounting, scabbard and hilt and guard, are of solid pure silver, highly gilt.

The following inscription appears on the blade: "In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of commodore Joshua Barney and the handful of men under his immediate command in the defence of the City of Washington on the 24th. of August 1814, the Corporation of the City have bestowed on him the sword."

National Intelligencer

The State of Georgia honored herself by passing similar resolutions, thanking the Commodore for his defence of the Nation's Capital.

On October 7, he proceeded to Washington and was sent the same day with a flag of truce to the British Admiral Malcolm in the Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of arranging an exchange of prisoners; in Barney's company were Colonels Thornton and Woods and several other British Officers and about eighty men; he arranged a general exchange of all prisoners of war, including himself, the Americans who had been sent to Halifax and Bermuda to be released and sent home. Returning to Baltimore on October 10th, he resumed the command of his flotilla, which had been augmented with a number of new barges, in addition to a frigate, just launched, he receiving orders from the Navy Department to recruit a larger force of men, with authority to give increased pay and bounty.

Copy of letter from Commodore Joshua Barney to Benjamin Homans, Esq., found in Captain's letter books, 1815, Vol. I.

BALTIMORE, January 9, 1815.

My dear Sir: I have received your friendly letter of the 6th instant, and sincerely thank you for your good opinion, and to assure that I feel gratified at the contents. As you have so unequivocally assured me of your friendship, I hope I shall not trespass upon your patience in giving you a short detail of my services (perhaps unknown to you at this time) by which you will be able to appreciate what merits I may have acquired. In September 1775, I returned from Europe in a ship of 300 tons, being my first voyage as master, and in October went into the service of the United States as sailing master of a sloop of 10 guns, then fitting out to join Commodore Hopkins in the Delaware. We joined him in December, and sailed for New Providence, which we captured, and our sloop returned to Philadelphia in April 1776. In May we had an engagement for two days in the Delaware between the flotilla under Commodore Hazelwood and the British ships "Roebuck" of 44 guns, and "Liverpool," frigate, of 32 guns. I had volunteered my services on this occasion. In June, Mr. Robert Morris, chairman of the Marine

Committee enquired for me and presented me with a lieutenant's commission in the navy. (I knew him not, or ever solicited preferment.) He told me it was in consequence of my good behavior in the flotilla. I remained a lieutenant and partook of 13 battles, until March, 1782, when the State of Pennsylvania having the Delaware infested by the enemy's small cruisers, fitted out the ship "Hyder Ally" and offered me the command. In April I took the "General Monk." The U. S. purchased her and I was appointed to the command. In 1783 peace was proclaimed, the Navy disbanded, the ships laid up or sold off. I was continued in the service until May, 1784, nearly a year after every other officer was discharged.

In 1794 I was again appointed one of the six captains in the navy under the present Constitution (unsolicited on my part) but by putting an officer (Capt. Talbot) over me, a man who had *never* been in the service, I sent my commission to the President (General Washington) and which was never accepted, it remained so and I left the U. S. in the same vessel with Mr. Monroe, our minister to France, and on our arrival Mr. Monroe caused the flag of America to be presented to the National Convention and selected me to be the bearer. On his representing that I had served in the cause of liberty giving freedom to the U. S., a decree passed the Convention immediately, and in my presence, to employ me in the Navy of France. I remained in that service for 8 years, first as Capitaine de Vaisseau (ship of the line) and afterwards for 4 years as Chef de Division (commissioned commodore). I served three years in the West Indies at St. Domingo, as commander-in-chief, having under my command at times 23 ships and vessels of war. I returned to France at the peace and in 1802 quit that service and returned to the U. S., having with me the most flattering testimonials of my services. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Mr. Robert Morris often solicited me to join the Navy, but did not see how it could be done consistently to give me my former rank after having resigned my commission, although in two instances it had been done to others. In the first place Captain Truxton had resigned from the same motive I did (Captain Talbot) he was again reinstated in his former rank. In the 2d

place Capt. Rodgers (now Commodore Rodgers) was dismissed from the service for improper conduct by the President; he remained out of the service for about 15 months, when from intrigue and friends, he was reinstated in his former rank and commission. However, notwithstanding these two instances, I never solicited to be reinstated. Mr. Smith then offered me the Superintendence of the Navy Yard, and the law was passed for the express purpose, but a clause in it which required the officers should be a Captain in the Navy prevented my acceptance, not wishing to run the risk of serving under young men, which would have been the case of Capt. Rodgers, whom I put into the Navy as my first lieutenant in 1794. The office of superintendent, on my refusal, was given to Capt. Tingey, who has held it ever since.

In May 1812, I had sold all my property in Baltimore and retired to a farm in the country, with a view to spending the remainder of my days in the bosom of my family, having married a second wife, young and beautiful, but the war was declared in June, my country called, I gave up domestic happiness again, and finding that I could not be employed in the Navy, I instantly sent to Washington and got No. 1 commission for private armed vessels, determined to set an example to my countrymen (notwithstanding the high rank I had held) which example was followed by gentlemen who perhaps otherwise would never have thought of such a thing, privateering being until then thought dishonorable. Thus I gave a *ton* to private enterprise; my successes gave further encouragement. After my first cruise, I quit, Congress having put a stop to that kind of enterprise by improper restrictions, &c. I was again peaceably with my family when Mr. Jones, through Judge Nicholson, made me the offer to command the flotilla. I accepted, with only one condition, to receive my orders exclusively from the Department, which I was assured should be the case. As I had been acquiring information for nearly 40 years, I conceived my age, rank and experience entitled me to a situation not to be commanded by men who could not have obtained the same knowledge, some of them very young in every qualification as commanders, although very brave men. I shall never refuse my services to my coun-

try, when they shall be called forth, so that I can serve without a blush on my cheek, or where my honor shall not be assailed. I never did solicit an office nor did I ever refuse to serve when called upon. I have fought 26 battles in my country's cause and am ready to fight as many more.

Thus, sir, I have stated as briefly as I could my services from the commencement of the Revolution to the present time. I thought I would write it to you as a friend, and have most cheerfully done it, and am sincerely your friend and very Hble. Servant,

(signed) JOSHUA BARNEY.

BENJAMIN HOMANS, ESQ.

Chief-Clerk of the Navy Department.

After the exchange of prisoners, the British fleet left the Bay but Barney's active preparations were continued, being ready for any emergency, when on the 14th of February the news spread, that Mr. Hughes had arrived from Ghent, with the signed treaty of peace. Congress immediately passed an act, directing the flotilla to be discharged, with a gratuity of four months' pay to the officers and men, this was followed by orders to the Commodore from the Navy Department to lay up his boats and disband his gallant crews, complying with these instructions by April 29th, all of his multifarious accounts with the government had been duly examined and settled to his satisfaction.

Hardly returned to Baltimore he was again called to Washington, where he was informed by the President that as a special mark of honor, he had selected Commodore Barney, to carry important despatches to the American plenipotentiaries in Europe; in spite of his physical infirmities, caused by his wound, he sailed May 25, from Baltimore in a vessel bound to Plymouth, reaching this port, so well known to him, on July 6, feeling excessively fatigued and indisposed. Here he learned that Messrs. Bayard, Clay, and Gallatin had already sailed for the

United States and that Mr. Adams was at London, he started for that city, arriving there in such a weakened state that he was unable to leave his bed for several days when feeling somewhat restored he delivered his despatches to Mr. Adams, and receiving from that gentleman, the despatches for Washington, he embarked August 9th, at Gravesend, for home; arriving at Baltimore October 13th, in a collapsed condition. It required many months before he had partially recovered, from the effects of this European voyage: he passed most of this time on the farm, diversified by short trips to Baltimore or to Washington, until the autumn of 1816, when he proposed a trip on horseback to the Kentucky property at and near Elizabeth Town to his wife and her sister, Miss Anna Maria Coale, (who resided with them) the ladies being expert equestriennes joined the party and about the middle of October they started; they arrived at Frankfort about the beginning of December the distinguished party was overwhelmed with hospitality, dinner after dinner being given in their honor, toasts fulsome in character, lauding "the great deeds of Commodore Barney," "the hero of two wars," "the land and the ocean bear witness that he is a patriot and a soldier" were drank with enthusiasm, especially when the Commodore told the Kentuckians of his intention to become a citizen of that state.

The legislature of Kentucky then in session, passed the following resolutions unanimously:

"The arrival of Commodore Joshua Barney in Kentucky, at this time, revives in our recollection the distinguished services of that gallant officer, during the late war, and particularly at Bladensburg.

Wherefore,

Resolved by the legislature of Kentucky, that the military conduct and achievements of that gentleman during the late war and on the aforesaid memorable occasion, deserves and has the admiration of the legislature of Kentucky."

Commodore Barney and family did not reach home until the summer of the following year, where, his health improving, he began to make preparations for the removal of the family to Kentucky, when in November, he was appointed Naval Officer at the Baltimore Custom House, by his old friend President Monroe; having taken the oath of office, he immediately appointed his son, Major William B. Barney, his Deputy, who attended to all the active duties of the office: the Commodore's personal presence not being obligatory, excepting at intervals.

In April, 1818, he took another trip to Kentucky, having made an exchange of part of his land, for a fine residence in Elizabeth, returning to Baltimore, in July, where the winding up of his affairs in Maryland (the farm at Elkridge had now been sold) kept him busy until autumn set in: obtaining leave of absence from the Treasury Department, he started late in October with all his family including his three young children by his second wife, Adele, Eliza, and Joshua together with the servants (slaves), stock, horses, furniture, etc., proceeding to Brownsville, Pa., where he expected to find conveyance down the Ohio, to Pittsburg, here he purchased a boat, fitted her up with a temporary cabin for the accommodation of the family and placing on board goods of all descriptions he took his departure from Brownsville; the low stage of the water retarded their progress to such an extent, that they were nearly three weeks under way, from Brownsville to Pittsburg. On the second week out, he had a violent attack of bilious fever, which in a few days so far abated, that he thought himself convalescent, when they arrived in Pittsburg, Thursday, November 26, but he was unable to leave the boat; a physician was speedily summoned, to whom he complained of pain in the back and sore throat, a blister was applied, the customary remedy of that period; he was pronounced to be improving, on Monday he was

able to sit up for a short time, but that night he was seized with violent spasms in his wounded limb and on Tuesday morning, December 1, 1818, after being seized with another spasm, he suddenly expired, his gallant spirit returning to Him who had given it. Thus died this patriot hero at the age of fifty-nine years and six months. In accordance with his expressed wishes to his wife, the rifle bullet was sought for, after his demise and when found, was forwarded to his son William, together with the sword presented to him by the City of Washington. His remains were interred in the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg and over them a plain white marble slab on granite base, was laid by order of his widow. (They were removed to the Alleghany Cemetery on May 12, 1848.)

(Extracts from the *Pittsburg Mercury*.)

The whole city, every class of citizens unite in paying honor to the occasion. Although he died among strangers yet his fellow citizens were not strangers to his distinguished worth and service. The manner in which the last sad rites were performed to his memory, and the immense concourse which attended on the occasion, mournfully evinced the high interest they felt in witnessing the departure of another of the revolutionary heroes.

From the *Pittsburg Statesman*.

Every respect was shown to the memory of this gallant and celebrated officer, which times and circumstances would admit of, as one of the heroes of the Revolution, he was beloved and respected and as the *Champion of Bladensburg* he was everywhere received with enthusiasm.

It is impossible to describe the intense grief of the stricken widow over this sudden and totally unexpected death, she survived him until October 14, 1849 when she too

passed away at Louisville (at the home of Isaac Everett). The melancholy intelligence of his death, reached his native city, Baltimore on the 7th of December; at the extra session of the City Councils, the following Resolution was passed:

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

That, the Mayor and Presidents of the two branches be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to employ Mr. Rembrandt Peale to execute from the best likeness that can be obtained in this City, a portrait of our late gallant and distinguished fellow citizen, COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY, and that the said portrait be placed in the chamber of the first branch, as a testimony of respect for his memory and gratitude for his patriotic services.

Commodore Barney's last will and testament together with some other interesting papers and facts connected with his glorious career, are published in the appendix.

Ninety-six years have now elapsed, since the invader's heel was felt in the National Capital, when Commodore Joshua Barney was hailed as its valiant defender; generations have passed away, without paying the obligation incurred by his imperishable deeds while other men, with less claim to a Nation's gratitude have had public statues erected in their honor, let it then redound to the credit of the Columbia Historical Society, to call the attention of the Country to this omission and offer a respectful petition to the Congress of the United States, to give his illustrious name to the spot within the City's limits, where his guns were planted in its defence and thus perpetuate in enduring bronze, by an appropriate monument, the lineaments of this great hero of the struggle for Independence and of the War of 1812.

APPENDIX A.

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

Miscellaneous Papers of the Continental Congress: Naval Records.

Executive Journals of the U. S. Senate 1789-1805.

Congressional Reports and Documents.

Biographical Memoirs of Commodore Joshua Barney, edited by his daughter-in-law Mary Chase Barney.

J. Thomas Scharf's *Chronicles of Baltimore*.

J. Thomas Scharf's *Baltimore City and County*.

J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Maryland*.

J. Fenimore Cooper's *History of the Navy*.

Emmons' *Navy of the United States*.

Niles Register, 1811-1819.

Daily National Intelligencer, 1813-1815.

Sherburne's *Life of John Paul Jones*.

Griffin's *Commodore John Barry*.

Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*.

Lossing's *Field Book of the War of 1812*.

Brannan's *Official letters of U. S. Naval Officers*, 1812-15.

Saffell's *Records of the Revolutionary War*.

Carey's *Olive Branch*.

Acts of the Council of the City of Washington: 1814.

Ingraham's *Narrative of the Battle of Bladensburg*.

William's *Invasion and Capture of Washington*.

Lt. George R. Gleig's *Campaigns of the British Army*.

Enquiry respecting the capture of Washington, *Spectator*.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF GENERAL WINDER.

BALTIMORE, August 27, 1814.

Sir,

When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorized to assemble there were but about 1,700 in the field, from thirteen to fourteen hundred under general Stansbury near this place, and about two hundred and fifty at Bladensburg, under lieut. col. Kramer; the slow progress of draft, and the imperfect organization, with the ineffectiveness of the laws to compel them to turn out, rendered it impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this state, and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the first day of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectful force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled, by the most active and harrassing movements of the troops, to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg, about five thousand men, including three hundred and fifty regulars and commodore Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed to support in the best manner the position which general Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about one o'clock P.M., of the 24th instant, and continued about an hour.



lieutenant colonel Beall, still were to the right on the hill and maintained the contest for sometime with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of commodore Barney and his command, nor can I speak from observation, being too remote; but the concurrent testimony of all who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance, and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy. Commodore Barney, after having lost his horse, took post near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Miller, of marines, was wounded in the arm fighting bravely; from the best intelligence there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least four hundred killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed. Our loss, cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from thirty to forty killed, and fifty or sixty wounded.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops so little known to me from their recent and hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements, for the purpose of preserving as much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements and protecting this place, you already know.

I am, with very great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WINDER,

Brig. gen. com'g. 10. Md.

P.S. We have to lament that captain Sterret, of the 5th Baltimore regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well; other officers no doubt deserve notice, but I am as yet unable to particularize.

HON. J. ARMSTRONG, secretary of war.



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The militia of this state, and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the first day of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectful force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled, by the most active and harrassing movements of the troops, to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg, about five thousand men, including three hundred and fifty regulars and commodore Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed to support in the best manner the position which general Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about one o'clock P.M., of the 24th instant, and continued about an hour.

The contest was not as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was by parts of the troops sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect, and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe that the enemy would have been repulsed notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by major Pinkney's rifle battalion and a part of captain Doughty's from the navy yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect; but the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and of course artillery. Superior numbers, however, rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm, after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Standbury's brigade, consisting of lieutenant colonel Ragan's and Shutz's regiments, generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about forty rallied by colonel Ragan, after having lost his horse and a whole or a part of captain Trower's company, but of whom general Stansbury represents to have made, even thus deserted, a gallant stand. The fall which lieutenant colonel Ragan received from his horse, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat; we have, therefore, to lament that this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has, however, been paroled, and I met him here recovering from the bruises occasioned by his fall. The loss of his service at this moment is serious. The 5th Baltimore regiment under lieutenant colonel Sterret, being the left of brigadier general Stansbury's brigade, still, however, stood their ground, and except for a moment, when part of them recoiled a few steps, remained firm and stood until ordered to retreat with a view to prevent them from being outflanked.

The reserve under brigadier general Smith, of the district of Columbia, with the militia of the city and Georgetown, with the regulars and some detachments of Maryland militia, flanked on their right by *commodore Barney and his brave fellows*, and

lieutenant colonel Beall, still were to the right on the hill and maintained the contest for sometime with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of commodore Barney and his command, nor can I speak from observation, being too remote; but the concurrent testimony of all who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance, and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy. Commodore Barney, after having lost his horse, took post near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Miller, of marines, was wounded in the arm fighting bravely; from the best intelligence there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least four hundred killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed. Our loss, cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from thirty to forty killed, and fifty or sixty wounded.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops so little known to me from their recent and hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements, for the purpose of preserving as much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements and protecting this place, you already know.

I am, with very great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WINDER,

Brig. gen. com'g. 10. Md.

P.S. We have to lament that captain Sterret, of the 5th Baltimore regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well; other officers no doubt deserve notice, but I am as yet unable to particularize.

HON. J. ARMSTRONG, secretary of war.

APPENDIX E.

CAPTAIN BURCH'S STATEMENT.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, October 12, 1814.

Sir—In answer to your request, I make the following statement:

On the 19th of August last, early in the day, I was ordered to call out my company for actual service, being at the time informed that the whole body of the militia were ordered into actual service, as it was ascertained that the enemy had landed near Benedict, and were about to proceed to this city. In the evening of that day the first brigade was paraded, and about one o'clock, P.M. on the 20th., we marched from the city in the direction of Benedict, and encamped for that night about three miles beyond the Eastern Branch, when general Winder took the command. On Sunday the 21st, we marched on and encamped that night at the Wood Yard, about fourteen miles from this place. On Monday morning it was understood in camp, that the enemy had, by rapid marches, got within a short distance of our encampment; upon which the commanding general detached major Peter, with his company of artillery, captain Davidson's infantry, and captain Stull's riflemen, as an advance party, to reconnoitre and hold the enemy in check. They advanced some distance, and were soon after followed by the brigade, for two miles, when it was halted, and partially formed in order of battle. Major Peter met the enemy, who immediately filed off on the left and took the road to Upper Marlboro'. Major Peter having returned with his command, the whole of the troops were immediately marched back to the Old Fields, where we encamped that night. On Tuesday morning, the same party, under the command of major Peter was again sent out to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy; and between four and five o'clock of that evening, we learned that they were actually

engaged with the British forces; the line of battle was then formed without delay, and we remained so until major Peter came up and took his position in the line.

In a few minutes orders were carried through the lines for an immediate retreat to Washington, as it was said the enemy was too strong for us. I received orders to stay on the ground upon which we were formed, until all the troops had marched, and then every fifteen minutes to send off two of my pieces, with the proper number of men, until I had despatched all six of them; that if the enemy appeared in the meantime, (and his appearance was every moment expected) to open my battery upon him, and continue to fire as long as I could do so in safety, and then retreat as fast as possible, and join the main body. Just as I had despatched the second division of my guns, the aide-de-camp of brigadier Smith, of the district militia, gave me orders to move off with the whole as fast as possible. As the main body by this time had got a considerable distance ahead, I was unable to get up with the rear until they arrived at the Eastern Branch Bridge, when my men were so greatly fatigued that they could scarcely stand by their guns. After we had crossed the bridge into the city and pitched our tents, between twelve and one o'clock at night, general Winder came to my tent and called me out; he observed that he knew my men were worn down with fatigue and from the loss of rest, but that, in all probability, one of the last good acts which it might ever be in my power to do for my country, would be that night; he wished me to take thirty of my men, with three of my guns, and defend the passage of the lower Eastern Branch Bridge, as he had reason to believe that the enemy would attempt the passage of it that night. General Winder further observed, that he had some time before left directions at the navy yard, for a boat to be sent to the bridge, with combustibles to blow it up, in case it became necessary, but that his orders had not been attended to, and that he should not go to rest until he had sent me the boat. I took my thirty men and three guns, and proceeded to the foot of the bridge, with orders to open upon the enemy, if he appeared, as soon as our rear guard had come over, and that if the enemy succeeded in getting upon the bridge, to set fire to the boat and

blow it up, and then to resume my position and recommence my fire. A little before day break the boat arrived, and was placed under the arch next the draw. I kept this position without rest or refreshment, until ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 24th, when I was relieved by commodore Barney. I was then ordered to leave one of my pieces and fifteen men at the bridge, under the direction of Colonel Wadsworth, and proceed on with the balance immediately to Bladensburg. I did so; and when I had arrived near the latter place, I was again ordered to leave two of my guns and a party of men in the main road, and push on with the remaining three and the residue of my men, and to report myself at Bladensburg to General Winder. I proceeded until I arrived a short distance of Bladensburg, when I found much difficulty in finding the general; I rode up and down the whole line in search of him, and when I returned I found that my guns had been moved off to the left; I followed on and overtook them just as they were formed in battery, near the extreme left of the line. I there discovered the general, and applied to him for directions; he replied, "captain, there is the enemy, (pointing to the British, who were then in plain view,) take charge of your pieces." I dismounted and took charge of my pieces, and in a few moments we opened our fire, which proved to be very galling to the enemy, and after firing about fifteen rounds, the 5th regiment of Baltimore advanced and commenced their fire. By the advance of this regiment one of my guns was masked, which rendered it useless; the other two continued the fire with much effect. The infantry who were posted on my right as a protection to my pieces, having given way, general Winder, in person, ordered me to limber and retreat. I did not do so immediately, but fired two or three rounds, when the general repeated his order in a peremptory manner. We retreated a few yards, when he observed to me, that he thought I might venture to unlimber one of my pieces and give them another fire, I was in the act of doing so, but as the enemy advanced so rapidly, he countermanded it, and again ordered me on. I saw no more of the general that day; the reason was, that after retreating a mile or two, I was so exhausted from fatigue, fasting, and heat, that I was

unable to keep up with my guns, and fell behind them some yards I fainted by the side of a fence unobserved by my men; after missing me they supposed that I had been taken prisoner. When I came to my recollection, I found myself ill of a fever, notwithstanding which, I procured a horse and found and joined my company on the route from Montgomery court house to Baltimore, and marched with them to Snell's Bridge, where we were halted, and afterwards countermarched to this place.

BENJ. BURCH,
Captain of the Washington Artillery.

APPENDIX F.

COLONEL WILLIAM D. BEALL'S STATEMENT.

GEORGETOWN, November 22, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to reply to your request, directed by the honorable committee "appointed to inquire into the causes of the success of the enemy, in his recent enterprises against this city, etc." that, on my march to Bladensburg, on the 24th, August, I received general Winder's order, in reply to a letter I had written to him the day before, to join general Stansbury at Bladensburg; that on my arrival at the mill, I was met by a gentleman (general Winder's aid I supposed) who informed me my ground was Veitch's Hill; he conducted me to the ground, where I formed and received the enemy, after he had done with the army below the hill. On our retreat, at the capitol I received an order to march through Georgetown to the heights above it, but we reached Tenly Town; and from thence, about twelve o'clock at night, were ordered to move on the river road, no point designated; the next day we arrived at Montgomery court house; the next we encamped at Gaither's heights, thence to Ellicott's Mills, thence to the two mile stone towards Baltimore.

I have been informed by a gentleman who acted as one of general Winder's aids, that he brought me an order to retreat, but I do not remember it. This is as short a statement as I can make, to comprehend the design of the committee.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. D. BEALL.

N.B. Having marched about sixteen miles that morning, before the battle, my men were fatigued and exhausted. Although it is not my impression that my command gave way as early as is represented by some, I must acknowledge that the

contest with the enemy was not of a character corresponding with my wishes, in defending the capital of the United States; and therefore made every exertion to rally the men, and partially succeeded; but they ultimately gave way, in despite of exertions, like the other troops. My command consisted of about seven or eight hundred men.

APPENDIX G.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER (BALTIMORE).

H. Niles, Editor.

From March to September, 1814. Vol. VI.

DEDICATION.

In Remembrance of the Baltimore Militia who met, or withstood, the choicest troops of the Foe, September 13th, 1814, and died in defense of their altars and firesides, their "wives and their little ones;" whose gallant hearts shielded the virgin from pollution and the matron from insult; who preserved this City from plunder and conflagration, and all the murdering business of war, raged by a New Race of Goths, outraging the ordinances of God, and the laws of humanity; this volume of the Weekly Register is reverentially dedicated,

BY THE EDITOR.

(Page 425:)

Congreive Rockets.—The property and composition of other famous instruments is ascertained. If required, *we* also can have them made. But—would it not be *cruel* to use them? If the torpedo in the water, was an "unfair" weapon, are not rockets in the air, improper to be used by a "moral and religious people?"





WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1,
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[illegible]

And, *eternal damnation* has been the lot of the loss of a few, many thousands! It is turning the neighbouring nation of America, to place the same within the grasp of a moral torus, too long and too much in the habit of showing its support to whatever it may be, and, as we are, we do not differ at all from the persecutions, its unchristianised attitude of political property, which has been a constant feature peculiarly threatening to the Americans who had, themselves, even the most honest, open justice and generosity of the victor.

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British Ambassador to the American Consul in his known purpose, to employ all those under his direction to destroy and lying waste, such arms and munitions upon the coast as may be deemed to be of service to this despicable and treacherous project; that it is in violation of a written declaration issued

The army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is mentioned, that destruction has been committed, while justifying the multiplied wrongs, gradually committed by the war, also not unobserved, and deeply shown to be so; and that the United States have been so constant in the endeavor to maintain the enemy from foreign aid, by the commission of these atrocities, as they have been so to oppress, on reasonable conditions, the war itself.

And witness, these proceedings are
in good purpose, what's exhibit a de-

[illegible]

Now, therefore, I, James H. Holloman, President of the U. S. Senate, do hereby certify to the Honorable the President of the United States, that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears in the records of the Senate:

The economic policy appears to be similar to the present American and European position of the American people, but will forget what they owe to themselves when they owe to their country and to high country which was it? Was it the glory acquired by their fathers, establishing the independence which was to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven have blessed them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed at Washington, this 12th day of July, 1964.

Done at the City of Washington
the 1st day of September, in the
of our Lord one thousand four
hundred and forty-two, and of
Independence of the United States
the ninety-first.

JAMES MADISON
By the President

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of the

Copy of a letter from Lt. Col. Clegg,
the Secretary of War, dated
13.2. Camp of War, Niagara, of Phoebe
May, 23 of August, 1814.

SIDNEY left Fort Gibson (head-
quarters at Cherokee) on the 10th, and
arrived at Muskogee on the 11th. He
was met by a party of Indians, who
were very friendly to him. He was
shown to a house, and was very
kindly treated. He was very much
impressed by the hospitality of the
Indians, and was very much
impressed by the hospitality of the
Indians.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

On the morning of the 21st I went
to the cemetery to visit the grave of
one of the soldiers who is buried
who was killed by the Irish and in re-
sponse to being away the body of
Major Holmes, which was also killed,
and to the spontaneous request of the
soldiers in the tomb to be with him
I am happy to answer you that the
body of Major Holmes is secured, and
will be buried at the same place as the
Irish.

I shall discharge the public business, and will send these notes, together with two regular contributions, to Elmer. With the remaining three, I suppose I shall attempt to start the money market in the bond of a five-year average price, and if it is thought proper, a year or so more of the year.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. CHAPMAN.

U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

Step 4 of a lesson from *Math, A-Z, Grade 4*
by Jan Van Cleave, Scholastic

H. Richard E. R. Schreiner, Jr.
WPA, July, 1964.

[illegible]







[illegible]

















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APPENDIX M.

PERSONAL PAPERS IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(From Attorney General Joseph Holt's papers).

JOSHUA BARNEY'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

(From copy).

I, Joshua Barney of the City of Baltimore being in good health and sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding but considering the uncertainty of life, do make this my last Will and Testament, that is to say I give, bequeath and devise unto my daughter Caroline Williams her heirs and assigns forever, Five thousand acres of my land, being part of Fifty-thousand acre tract bought of Philip Barbour and lying ("laying" in the copy) in Hardin County, State of Kentucky, to be taken on a long square in the South West Corner of the Original tract, that is to say, running North West and Northeast from the third Corner of the original survey, so as to make Five thousand acres, of Eight hundred poles on the northeast line, and one thousand poles on the North West line, and in Case any part of the said Five thousand acres so given should be lost to her by other claims then the deficiency is to be made up on the North West end of the said Five thousand acres, by running a straight line the whole length of that end to include the quantity required. I give and devise unto Anna Maria Coale and her issue lawfully begotten forever, Five thousand acres as before described, to be laid off on the North East side and adjoining the Five Thousand acres given to my daughter Caroline Williams, this land is also to be laid off in a square the same as the other, that is to say, Eight hundred poles Northeast and One Thousand poles Northwest, and in case of loss by other claims, the deficiency is to be made to her by lands laying on the Northwest end, by a straight line the

whole length to include the quantity required, but in case of the death of the said Anna Maria Coale without lawful issue then the above described tract of land is to become the property of my daughter Adele and her issue forever—I give and devise unto Elizabeth Young and her heirs forever, one thousand acres of land adjoining the land of Anna Maria Coale, and Beginning on the North East side and on the original line of the Fifty Thousand acre tract, and running North East Eight hundred Poles, then North West two hundred Poles, then South West Eight hundred poles to the land of Anna Maria Coale and with her line to the Beginning and in case of loss of this, or any part thereof, the deficiency is to be made up, on the North West side by a straight line, I give and devise unto my daughter Eliza and her lawful issue forever, Two thousand acres of land adjoining the land of Elizabeth Young and Anna Maria Coale, Beginning at the fourth Corner of Elizabeth Young and with her line North East Eight hundred Poles, then Northwest Four hundred Poles, then South West Eight hundred Poles to the land of Anna Maria Coale and with her land to the Beginning, and any deficiency of land is to be made ("her") (up) by including the land on the North West side by a straight line—I give and devise to my son Joshua and his issue forever two thousand acres of land adjoining that of my daughter Eliza, and that of Anna Maria Coale to be laid off in the same manner—Beginning at the fourth corner of Daughter Eliza's land, and running with her land; North East Eight hundred Poles, then North West Four hundred poles, then South West Eight hundred Poles to the land of Anna Maria Coale and with her line to the Beginning—and all deficiency is to be made up out of the land on the North West side and by a straight line—I give and devise unto my wife, Harriet and her assigns forever, Five thousand acres of land to be taken on the North West end of the land given to my daughter Caroline Williams that is to say, Beginning at one thousand Poles from the original third corner of the original track on the North West line, and a corner of my daughter Caroline Williams and running North East to the original line of the Fifty thousand acre survey, then South West with that line to the end thereof, then South East to the Beginning. To Contain

Five Thousand acres more or less, but if there should not be Five Thousand acres in the whole, clear of other claims then the deficiency is to be made up by land lying on the North East side by a straight line,—I also give to my said wife my dwelling house and Land attached thereto with all my furniture, Carriage Horses, Plate, and servants, and all the rest of my property, real and Personal or mixed not otherwise disposed of by this will for her sole use and enjoyment, but in case of either marriage or death the above Property, that is to say, the house and land belonging to it the Furniture, Carriage Horses, Plate and one half of the servants shall be absolute Property of my daughter Adele, the other one half of the slaves shall be the property of Anna Maria Coale giving my said wife liberty to make over to my son Joshua and my daughter Eliza each one slave if she think proper, I give and devise unto my daughter Adele and her lawful issue forever, besides what is specified in the above Article, Five thousand acres of land to be laid off adjoining the land of my wife, Harriet, and the land of Anna Maria Coale that is to say on the North East of my Wife's land and on the North West of Anna Maria Coale to the original line of the Fifty thousand acre tract be it more or less but if a deficiency of the quantity of Five thousand acres, the same is to be made up on the North East side by a straight line, but in case of the death of my daughter Adele without Lawful issue, then the above land, with all and every article or thing devised to her by this will shall, be the property of Anna Maria Coale, and at her death without Lawful issue the whole shall be divided as hereafter mentioned—I further devise that on the death or marriage of my said wife Harriet that my son Joshua and my daughter Eliza receive three thousand acres of land to each to be laid off adjoining, or as near to it, as can be to their two thousand acres already devised, *But in case of the death of either without lawful issue, then the survivor is to have the whole portion of the other, given by this will and in case of both dying, without Lawful issue, and in case of failure of issue in any branch of the persons named in this will, (except as to the Five thousand acres devised to my wife,) then all the property so willed, and all the real estate that may remain not disposed of by this will, shall go to my Grand Children, BEING*

the Children of my son William B. Barney, Lewis Barney, John Barney and my daughter Caroline to be devised into four among the children of William B. Barney one other fourth part equal parts, that is to say one fourth part equally among the children of Lewis Barney another fourth part equally among the children of John Barney and the remaining fourth part, equally among the children of my daughter Caroline, their respective heirs forever, and all my Personal estate not herein bequeathed shall be equally devised at the death or marriage of my said wife between my daughter Adele and Anna Maria Coale and their lawful issue forever,—And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my said wife Harriet Barney, Nathaniel Williams Esq., and my son John Barney my Executors to this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen at the City of Baltimore. signed sealed, Published JOSHUA BARNEY. (Seal)

and declared by Joshua Barney
the above named Testator as
and for his last will and Testament
in the presence of us who
at his request in his presence
and in the presence of each other
have subscribed our names as
witnesses thereto

G. H. STUART

JOHN F. HARRIS

WM. M. MEDCALF.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, S.S:

On the 2d. day of January 1819 came John F. Harris and William Medcalf two of the subscribing Evidencers to the foregoing last Will and Testament of Joshua Barney late of said County deceased and John F. Harris made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and William M. Medcalf solemnly declared and affirmed that they did see the Testator sign and seal this will, that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same

to be his last Will and Testament, that at the time of his so doing he was, to the best of their apprehension of sound disposing mind, memory and understanding and that they together with George A. Stuart the other subscribing Evidencer thereto subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other sworn and affirmed in open Court.

Test. WM. BUCHANAN, Regr.

BALTIMORE COUNTY S.S.:

On the 4th. day of January 1819 came George H. Stuart one of the subscribing Evidencers to the foregoing last Will and Testament of Joshua Barney late of said County deceased and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that he did see the Testator sign and seal this will that he heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and Testament and that at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of his apprehension of sound and disposing mind and memory and understanding and that he together with John F. Harris and William M. Medcalf the other subscribing evidencers thereto, subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other sworn to in open court.

Test. WM. BUCHANAN, Regr.

In Testimony that the above and forgoing composes a true copy taken from the original remaining among the files and records of the office of the Register of Wills for Baltimore County I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this Fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

(SEAL) WM. BUCHANAN, Register of Wills for Baltimore County.

MARYLAND S.S.:

I, OWEN DORSEY, Presiding Justice of the Orphans Court of Baltimore County in the state aforesaid Do certify that the foregoing attestation by William Buchanan, Register of Wills

for said County is in due form. Given under my hand and seal at the City of Baltimore this fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen and of the Independence of the United States the Forty-third.

OWEN DORSEY (Seal)

We, the subscribers, Constituted and appointed by the last will and Testament of Commodore Joshua Barney lately deceased, Executors thereof in Conjunction with Mrs. Harriet Barney do hereby severally renounce and decline to act as such Executors, and do desire and recommend that letters Testamentary be granted to the said Harriet Barney, exclusively upon the said last Will and Testament. Given under our hands and seals at Baltimore this Eighteenth day of January in the year Eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Witness

C. D. WILLIAMS { NATHL. WILLIAMS,
JOHN BARNEY.

KENTUCKY, HARDIN COUNTY COURT

I, Samual Haycraft Jr. Clerk of the County Court for the aforesaid County of Hardin do Certify that at a County Court began and held for the said County at the Courthouse in Elizabeth Town on Monday the 10th, day of May 1819. The within Instrument of Writing purporting to be an authentic Copy of the last will and Testament of Joshua Barney deceased was produced in Court together with the several Certificates therein endorsed authenticating the same and after being examined by the Court was ordered to be entered of record as such—And Thereupon, I have truly recorded the same in my office at Elizabeth Town on the 10th, day of June 1819—in the 28th year of the Commonwealth.

Attest,

SAML. HAYCRAFT, JR.,
Ck. C.

A True Copy from the Records in my Office

Attest

SAML. HAYCRAFT, Ck.
By G. W. MONTAGUE, D. C.

APPENDIX N.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the American historian, to keep
alive the fire of patriotism and rescue from oblivion,

"lest we forget,"

the glorious deeds of the men, who, in the infant days of our
Republic, sacrificed their lives in behalf of freedom, and

WHEREAS, the unparalleled achievements of

COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY

have never received commensurate recognition at the Nation's
Capital,

Therefore, be it resolved by the

COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

that it herewith, submits its respectful petition to the United
States Congress, to make an appropriation, sufficient in
amount, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to
the memory of this heroic seaman, upon the Pennsylvania
Avenue Circle, known as public reservations Number 55 and
56, which shall hereafter, be officially designated as

COMMODORE BARNEY CIRCLE.

Archbishop, refused and strongly protested. But the French General ordered the courts to decide the question in favor of the owners of the property under the Juarez sales, and when the judges refused, he caused them to be removed and more subservient ones appointed in their places. All of the archbishops and bishops in the country united in a most bitter and vindictive protest, but to no purpose. In this state of affairs Maximilian arrived, and the question was appealed to him. But he, too, influenced by French interests, decided in favor of the purchasers and against the restoration to the Church of its sequestered estates. He even went further still and issued a decree proclaiming freedom of worship and substantially ratifying and confirming the laws of Reform. The Archbishop and clergy uttered a cry of horror, and the Pope addressed Maximilian an earnest letter beseeching him to change his course, but nothing could alter his resolution. Whereupon the clergy, following the tactics they had observed under the Republic, at once arrayed themselves in bitter hostility to the Empire, and began intriguing for its failure. Nothing could more fully prove the wisdom of the policy adopted by Juarez towards the Church than this incident in Maximilian's administration. The latter seeing the Church arraying itself against him, turned for support to the more liberal element and sought by all artifices and influences to induce members of the Liberal party to accept office, appointing to high positions all prominent persons whom he could corrupt to abandon the liberal cause. And by this course of conduct he widened still more the breach with the Church.

As stated, Juarez established the seat of his government at San Luis Potosi, on the occupation of the capital by the French in 1863, but it was not long permitted to remain there. The advance of the French army north

This contest is styled the "War of Reform," because of the radical change which it brought about in the government of that country. At the time of the independence from Spain and the adoption of the first constitution, the Roman Catholic was declared the state religion, and none other was tolerated. In process of time a liberal party began to be formed which advocated the complete separation of the church and state, and this gave rise to the "War of Reform," in which Miramon and Juarez were the contending leaders, the latter being of pure Indian origin, and one of the most remarkable men this hemisphere has produced.

After varying fortunes, the Liberal party under Juarez was finally completely successful in 1860, and Miramon, Almonte (his leading statesman) and the Archbishop of Mexico abandoned the country and took refuge in Europe. These refugees carried their cause to the French Emperor and the Pope, and the Court of Napoleon became the centre of the intrigues which brought about the tripartite convention of London of October 1861. This was an agreement for an armed intervention between France, England and Spain ostensibly to enforce certain claims of, and afford protection to their respective subjects in Mexico, on the pretext that the country had fallen into anarchy.

Viewed from any standpoint,—of international usage, of good policy, or of justice,—this act was wholly unjustifiable. It was no new event even in the history of European nations, for a government to be surrounded by such embarrassments as to be compelled to temporarily suspend the payment of interest on its foreign debts, nor had it been the practice of the nations in question to follow up by armed intervention the suspended debts of their respective subjects. On the other hand, if it could be conceded that governments have the obligation or the right to enforce order and stable rule in a country sepa-

rated from them by a wide ocean, it was unreasonable to require Juarez within a few months after the close of a long civil war to consolidate his government under the penalty of inflicting upon his people a foreign peace-maker. Only a short time ago a leading London journal, in referring to these events, said that men only look back upon them with amazement and derision; and that it seemed incredible that England could ever for a moment have been committed to the tripartite convention. No; we must look elsewhere than to the acts of Juarez and his government for the true explanation of this outrage upon international rights and justice.

From the beginning of the Mexican war of independence there had existed in that country a monarchical party. It had always been in the minority and had generally been composed of malcontents. But it also embraced a considerable portion of the higher clergy and landed proprietors, who remembered the (to them) golden days of Spanish rule with its class privileges, and who looked upon the liberal tendencies of the Republican party with suspicion and dread. It is true that the transient empire of Iturbide was scarcely less than a ridiculous farce, established through perjury and hypocrisy, and that its brief existence was an evidence that the great body of the Mexicans were thorough Republicans; still its existence was an indication of a certain monarchical sentiment. As early as 1840 Gutierrez Estrada, a well-known Mexican statesman, prominent afterwards in securing the acceptance of the crown by Maximilian, proclaimed at home and in Europe the incapacity of the Mexicans for self-government, and the desirability of establishing a monarchy and placing a European prince on the throne; and in 1854 Santa Anna authorized such a project, and at various other times it had been proposed to the Spanish and French governments by disappointed and exiled Mexicans.

After the overthrow of the Church party in 1860 a concerted movement was made to carry out this long projected measure. The Archbishop of Mexico had been banished; Miramon had fled to Spain, and was received with much consideration at the Court of Queen Isabella; and Almonte, one of the ablest and most experienced of the conservative politicians, was in Paris. These and a number of other Mexican refugees, having been foiled in the arena of politics and defeated on the field of battle, had appealed the question of Mexican government and independence to the courts of European sovereigns. They proclaimed everywhere the incapacity of their countrymen for self-government; they narrated with holy horror the sacrilegious confiscation of the property of the Church, and the outrages suffered by the clergy; they exaggerated the disorders and lawlessness; and, to fill the cup of their country's iniquities and calamities, they cited the fact that a pure Indian had usurped the government of a people once ruled by the proud Castilians.

These refugees appeared at a time when it well suited the purposes of Louis Napoleon to listen to their story. His empire was at the height of its power and prestige, and after the happy results of his Italian campaign, he was looking for some field in which to employ a part of his large army and keep the attention of the French people diverted from internal politics to military adventure abroad. Hence his scheme for a Latin Empire on the American continent, which was to be a bulwark of the Faith, and a check to the spirit of American republicanism.

The diplomatic history of this intervention is a long and interesting one, but in brief can be summed up as follows: France, or rather Napoleon, had conceived the idea of taking advantage of the civil war in the United States and the disorders in Mexico to establish a monarchy

in the latter country with a prince on the throne selected by him, subservient to French political and commercial interests. Spain became apprised of his intentions, and still cherishing a hope, if not of recovering her rule, at least of securing the throne for a Spanish prince, hurried off instructions to the Captain General at Havana to hasten forward the preparations for an expedition to Mexico, and at the same time approached Napoleon with an offer of joint action. The project was one in which England had no heart, but the spirit of commercial greed which has too often influenced her war-like adventures, led her statesmen to believe that she ought not to allow France and Spain to monopolize the commercial benefits which might result from such an enterprise.

Neither is it to be forgotten that this armed intervention was conceived and undertaken at a time when the United States was rent in twain by the greatest civil war of modern times and its power abroad almost paralyzed. This was the nation which had lighted the torch of democratic revolution and set in motion the spirit which had spread throughout the two continents of America, had twice overturned the monarchy in France, had awakened the sleeping energies of the British middle classes to demand free participation in the government, and had even penetrated the darkness and stupor of Spanish politics and at times stirred the Peninsula to the very foundations of its social life. This young giant, which by its example had done so much to shake the foundations of European thrones, and had stood as the jealous guardian of American independence from European interference, seemed in the eyes of the ruling statesmen of France, England and Spain to be threatened with self-destruction, and certainly in no condition to put in practice its much vaunted "Monroe doctrine;" and hence their greater readiness to smother the Mexican Republic and es-

tablish in its stead a monarchy which would act as a check to the dangerous power of the American Union.

But the triple alliance was of short duration. England and Spain soon penetrated the ambitious designs of Napoleon and withdrew from the compact. Their military expeditions were recalled, and France was left alone to carry out the designs of her Emperor. Treating the Mexican troops with disdain, the French army advanced from the sea-coast to the interior, expecting an easy march to the Capital, but at Puebla in 1862 it assaulted the Mexican army in intrenched position and the veterans of the Crimean and the Italian campaigns were overwhelmingly defeated and driven back towards the coast. It required nearly a whole year to recover from this reverse, but in 1863 the largest and best equipped army ever seen in Mexico again moved forward towards the Capital, and it was manifest that the Mexicans would not again be able to offer any successful resistance.

It was a dark era for the Liberal party of Mexico, wearied by the long and terrible War of Reform from which they had just emerged. They had fondly hoped for a period of peace in which to establish the principles of the new Constitution and recover their wasted energies; but, in place of this, they were confronted with one of the most warlike and powerful nations of the earth, bent upon the destruction of their liberties.

The Republican army a second time made a stand at Puebla, but was overpowered, and the way to the City of Mexico now lay open to the invaders. Congress, in view of the prospective trial upon which the country was entering, conferred upon the President the extraordinary war faculties contemplated by the Constitution, and then adjourned, never again to re-assemble, until four years later, when the last foreign foe had been driven

from Mexican soil. The President and his Ministers withdrew from the Capital and established the seat of government at San Luis Potosi.

The French army, on its entrance into the city, was received with great demonstrations by the clergy and the reactionary party, but with sullen scorn by the masses of the people.

And now commenced the dénouement of the farce styled the Mexican Empire. Napoleon had already fixed upon the Arch-Duke Maximilian of Austria as the new Emperor. General Forey called together a body of Mexicans selected by him or under his direction from the clerical and monarchical ranks, and styled them "The Junta of Notables." These so-called representatives of the people proceeded to pass a decree declaring (1) that the Mexican nation adopted the monarchical form of government; (2) that the sovereign should bear the title of Emperor; (3) that the crown should be offered to Maximilian; and (4) that if he should not accept it, the Emperor Napoleon was to select some other Catholic prince. A delegation was nominated to proceed to the Castle of Miramar and offer the crown to Maximilian. Meanwhile a regency, designated by the French General through the Junta of Notables, was entrusted with the civil administration, composed of the Archbishop, Almonte and Salas.

If I may be permitted to anticipate events somewhat, I can best illustrate how the Mexican people *chose* Maximilian their Emperor and its ulterior effect on the "Notables" who took part in it, by narrating the experience of one of its members, as related by himself. Don Augustin —, an hacendado, was the son of a prominent Mexican of the early days of the Republic, a devout churchman, a worthy citizen, and, though a decided opponent of the Liberal party, he sought to keep aloof from pol-

itics. One day he was surprised by an invitation to call on General Forey. He responded to the invitation and was told that he had been made a member of the Junta of Notables, and it was desired that he would sign the petition to Maximilian to accept the crown. Don Augustin asked to be excused. The French General said he would give him a few days to think about it. He was called again before the general and asked his decision. He said he still desired to be excused, and when urged, gave as a reason that he owned estates in the country which would be laid waste by the Liberals and confiscated if the movement failed. Forey told him it was the wish of his Emperor (Napoleon) and that he *must* sign the petition. Don Augustin declined. He was then shown into a room in the palace where there were two or three other recusant Notables, and told that he would be kept a prisoner there a reasonable time, when, if he still refused, he would be sent to Martinique, Cayenne or other convict colony, as the Emperor could not be trifled with in that way in his efforts to regenerate the country. Don Augustin concluded that there was nothing to be done but join in the petition, so he signed. Maximilian came, was received with a "great flourish of trumpets," and the petition of the Notables was published as evidence of the spontaneous choice of the Mexican nation. The Liberals saw Don Augustin's name on the petition, and as soon as they had an opportunity they made a raid upon his hacienda or plantation, carried off all his stock and valuable effects, burned his houses and improvements and left his estate in ruins. Maximilian promised to re-imburse him, but never had the money to spare. The Empire fell. Juarez returned to the capital. Poor Augustin was imprisoned for six months to "white-wash" his loyalty and had to pay a fine of \$12,000 for his "treason"!

By such artifices as these it was sought to convince the world that the Mexican people had of their own free will changed their form of government, and under cover of such pretenses Maximilian came to Mexico and ascended the throne erected and supported by French bayonets.

In that very interesting publication *The Letters of John Lothrop Motley*, there are frequent references to Maximilian while Motley was Minister at Vienna. They are valuable as showing what a clear insight he had into the visionary scheme. On September 22, 1863 he writes:

"Here in this Capital the great interest is about the new Mexican Empire. It is I believe unquestionable that the Arch-Duke is most desirous to go forth on the adventure. It is equally certain that the step is exceedingly unpopular in Austria. The deputation of the so-called notables is expected here this week, and then the conditions will be laid down on which Maximilian will consent to live in the bed of roses of Montezuma and Iturbide. . . . The matter is a very serious and menacing one to us" (the United States).

And on the same day he writes in a humorous vein to Dr. Holmes:

"Here about Vienna the trees have been almost stripped of foliage since the end of August. There is no glory in the grass nor verdure in anything. In fact we have nothing green here but the Arch-Duke Maximilian, who firmly believes that he is going forth to Mexico to establish an American empire, and that it is his divine mission to destroy the dragon of democracy and re-establish the true church, the Right Divine, and all sorts of games. Poor young man!" (Motley's *Letters*, vol. 2, p. 143.)

In his instructions to General Forey, Napoleon directed that the question of the form of government should be submitted to a vote of the people; and Maximilian in receiving the deputation of Notables at Mir-

amar accepted the crown upon the express condition that their action should be ratified "by the universal vote of the nation." But no such vote was ever taken, and Maximilian finally received the triumphant march of the solid French columns through the central States as the acceptance by the people of the empire, and came to Mexico, entering the capital in June 1864. He was received with great demonstrations of ostentatious loyalty by the clergy, the re-actionary party and the French army; but with no outbursts of enthusiasm on the part of the masses of the people. He at once set up his new government and the pomp and show of a European court were sought to be introduced. It tickled the fancy of those Mexicans who belonged to the monarchial faction to become part of this parade, as members of the Emperor's household or as government officials, and to wear the decorations which his Imperial Majesty distributed with profusion. The lackeys were instructed in their new duties and efforts were industriously made to educate society and the people in regard to their changed relations; but it was awkward work, and at best was little more than a mimicry of European royalty. At the outset of his administration, Maximilian found himself confronted with a serious embarrassment. Soon after the French occupation the question arose as to what was to be done with the Church property which had been sequestered by the Juarez government, the monasteries which had been closed, and the suppressed privileges of the clergy. The Regency was ready to undo all the work which Juarez had done, and such was the general expectation. But it appeared that certain French residents had been large purchasers of the confiscated Church property; and these persons had succeeded in winning General Forey over to their protection. He induced two members of the Regency to carry out his views, but the third member, the

Archbishop, refused and strongly protested. But the French General ordered the courts to decide the question in favor of the owners of the property under the Juarez sales, and when the judges refused, he caused them to be removed and more subservient ones appointed in their places. All of the archbishops and bishops in the country united in a most bitter and vindictive protest, but to no purpose. In this state of affairs Maximilian arrived, and the question was appealed to him. But he, too, influenced by French interests, decided in favor of the purchasers and against the restoration to the Church of its sequestered estates. He even went further still and issued a decree proclaiming freedom of worship and substantially ratifying and confirming the laws of Reform. The Archbishop and clergy uttered a cry of horror, and the Pope addressed Maximilian an earnest letter beseeching him to change his course, but nothing could alter his resolution. Whereupon the clergy, following the tactics they had observed under the Republic, at once arrayed themselves in bitter hostility to the Empire, and began intriguing for its failure. Nothing could more fully prove the wisdom of the policy adopted by Juarez towards the Church than this incident in Maximilian's administration. The latter seeing the Church arraying itself against him, turned for support to the more liberal element and sought by all artifices and influences to induce members of the Liberal party to accept office, appointing to high positions all prominent persons whom he could corrupt to abandon the liberal cause. And by this course of conduct he widened still more the breach with the Church.

As stated, Juarez established the seat of his government at San Luis Potosi, on the occupation of the capital by the French in 1863, but it was not long permitted to remain there. The advance of the French army north

compelled him to abandon that city and go to Sultillo, the capital of the adjoining State. But the continued approach of the French and the constant reverses of the Republican forces drove him thence to Monterey, and finally through the long desert region to Chihuahua, the capital of the most northern State of the Republic and after a time, even there he was not permitted to remain, but pursued by French troops, he was forced to the very verge of the republic and at Paso del Norte on the Mexican side of the frontier of the United States he again set up his government in 1865, where it is said his followers were at one time reduced to twenty-two persons.

But in the midst of the misfortunes which came thick and fast upon his country he never lost heart. Full of faith in the justice of his cause and confident that the Mexican people would never accept the invader and the Empire, with patient endurance and steady purpose, he never faltered in his determination to continue to uphold the cause of his country under every trial, and through these adversities it became his lot to give the world a greater example of devotion to republican liberty than had fallen to that of any other ruler. His courage and constancy attracted the attention of America and Europe, and had a most marked effect upon both friends and foes. The latter felt that so long as Juarez remained the Empire could not have a sure foundation, and the republicans throughout the nation were inspired to follow his example and although driven from the open field by the French armies they only fled to the mountains to gather again and be ready to strike another blow.

Maximilian, anxious to make some kind of terms with Juarez, sent him an invitation to meet him in a conference and offered him a distinguished post of honor under the Empire. Juarez answered him politely but said that, called by his oath to maintain the national

integrity, his official duties would not allow him the time for a conference; and he replied to the proposition to accept office under the Empire in these words: "It is certain, Sir, that the history of our own times records the names of great traitors, who have betrayed their oaths, their word and their promises; who have been false to their own party and principles and even to their antecedents and all that is most sacred to the man of honor; true, also, that in all these cases of treason, the traitor has been guided by the vile ambition of command and the insatiable desire of satisfying his own passions, and even his own vices; but he who at present is charged with the trust of President of the Republic, emerging as he has from the obscure masses of the people, will succumb, if in the wisdom of Providence he must succumb, fulfilling his trust to the last, responding thus to the hope of the nation over which he presides, and satisfying the inspirations of his own conscience."

Driven from one post to another, the President continued to address his countrymen, informing them of the new change of government which adversity had forced him to make, and exhorting them to continue faithful, assuring them that the hour of the Republican triumph would certainly come. From Chihuahua he spoke thus:

"That hour will come, do not doubt it, Mexicans, as it came to our fathers, the conquerors of 1821. Let us have hope, but let us hope working with the heroic resolution of Hidalgo and Zaragoza, with the activity of Morelos, and with the constancy and self denial of Guerrero, keeping alive and increasing the holy fire which must produce the conflagration that will consume the tyrants and the traitors who profane our soil."

And in the darkest hour of the struggle, when again publishing the new change of government to the extreme boundary of the country at Paso del Norte, he says:

"In this place or in whatever other part of the Republic circumstances may require the government to go, the President will always do everything that is possible to fulfil his duties with firmness and constancy, complying thus with the wishes of the Mexican people, who cease not to struggle everywhere against the invader, and who necessarily must triumph at last in defense of their independence and of their republican institutions."

The years 1864 and 1865 were dark and gloomy days for the Republicans. Almost everywhere the imperial forces were successful in the campaigns, and all the combinations of the Republicans to attack weak and exposed points were only attended by partial and transient successes. While the Republicans could not cope with their adversaries in the open field or in pitched battles, there never was a time in the days of the highest triumph of the Empire when there were not tens of thousands of Republicans under arms and commanded by responsible leaders. It is not to be denied that the state of warfare afforded an opportunity for bandits and outlaws to plunder and murder, but such acts were not countenanced by the Republican generals and cannot properly be charged against their cause.

Maximilian, however, took advantage of this condition of affairs to publish a decree announcing that the Republican armies had been driven from the field, that Juarez had abandoned the country, and that the Empire was firmly established, and that, therefore, all who after that date (October 3, 1865) were captured in arms or belonged to armed bands, should be instantly shot as outlaws. It was a most cruel and barbarous decree, based upon a false statement of facts, without justification, and executed with bloody ferocity. In the dark days of the American Revolution the British could with much more show of reason have issued such a decree,

for the Mexican forces never were so reduced as were the Americans when Washington was at Valley Forge; and the British were seeking to subdue rebel subjects, while the Mexicans were fighting for their own country against foreign invaders and to maintain a long established independent government. Yet if Maximilian's decree had been enforced merely against gurerillas there might still be some justification for it; but it was applied to the regularly organized forces of the Republican army, and hundreds and thousands of Mexican soldiers were shot down after capture as outlaws, among them some of the best officers and noblest patriots in the Republican service. The decree was so revolting to humanity that the American representative at Paris was instructed to remonstrate with Napoleon's Minister of State in regard to it, and it was made to react at last upon its author with terrible effect.

But the better day for the Republic, which Juarez had predicted with so much persistency and confidence, began to dawn upon the defeated but not disheartened liberals. 1866, the fifth year of the war, opened with a decidedly improved feeling for them everywhere throughout the country. It was becoming apparent that the French had done their worst and were wearying of the contest. Their victories were fruitless and the beaten Republicans only gathered again to inflict injuries upon them at every exposed point. "The myrmidons of Juarez," writes one of their generals, "are sweeping the country with a brand of blood."

Juarez began a new change in his migratory government,—not fleeing before the victorious enemy, but following up their sullen retreat, and leaving El Paso, consecutively established himself at Chihuahua and Durango, and later at Zacatecus. As his generals advanced, their armies increased in numbers and in zeal, and the

long down-cast Mexicans began to feel that their day of deliverance was drawing near.

Meanwhile Maximilian was only seeing fresh difficulties added to his already embarrassed situation. The American civil war was over and the United States began again to vindicate the principle of European non-intervention in American affairs and secured from Napoleon an agreement to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. Although this was foreseen by the outside world as a sure result of the triumph of the Union cause, it appeared to come upon Maximilian as a complete surprise. He had not believed that Napoleon could abandon and betray him. Forthwith Almonte was dispatched to Paris to prevent if possible the catastrophe, and when the danger became more imminent the Empress wife, more high-spirited and ambitious than he, undertook the double mission of winning over Napoleon and appeasing the anger of the offended Pope.

Preparing for the worst, Maximilian pushed forward the reorganization of and impressment for the native Mexican imperial corps. There was besides a formidable force of foreign levies made up of Austrian, Belgian and other mercenaries, which at one time numbered about 20,000. With these two elements united he might hope to supply in part the departure of the retiring French and make head against the growing Republican hosts, but for the fact that his treasury was empty, his outstanding engagements heavy and his expenses increasing. In his perplexity he began to repent of his treatment of the Church, and in desperation, reversing his policy, he threw himself into the arms of the Clergy, dismissing his liberal ministers and appointing conservatives in their stead, hoping thus to revive the fortunes of his drooping cause.

The 16th of September, the Mexican Independence

day, was celebrated with great pomp, the Emperor going in state to the Cathedral to hear a "Te Deum"; and on returning to the palace, in response to a congratulatory address, he replied in what would seem a mockery of the situation, felicitating the Mexicans on their national independence, and in the course of his reply said: "Notwithstanding all my difficulties, I shall not prove vacillating in my obligations; a Hapsburg never deserts an arduous post." And yet within a few weeks, we find him abandoning the capital en route for the port of Vera Cruz, fully intending to lay down his crown and leave the country forever. He seemed to be utterly broken in his hopes and in spirit.

Almonte and the Empress had failed to shake the resolution of the treacherous Napoleon; and the poor Empress, as the last remaining stay of the falling Empire, had gone to Rome to intercede with Pio Nono, but remembering how Maximilian had refused to listen to his appeal in behalf of the Mexican Church bereft of its property and its privileges, the Holy Father, too, turned a deaf ear to her cry, and that proud-spirited woman, disenchanted of all her imperial dreams and oppressed with the weight of her cares, went out from his presence a hopeless lunatic. No wonder that Maximilian wished to flee from the scene of his disappointed ambition and the wreck of his fame and fortune. He was overtaken at Orizaba by commissioners from the Capital, who insisted that he could not in honor abandon the cause or the men who had linked their fortunes with his, and who tried to convince him that there was still hope to establish the Empire. He hung between doubt and decision for some weeks, but at last returned to the Capital, announcing his determination to adhere to "the work of regeneration," as he termed it, at all hazards and to the uttermost.

The sixth and last year of the war opened gloomy enough for the Empire. It only held the four important cities—Mexico, Queretaro, Puebla and Vera Cruz with not more than one-fifth of the country. The story of that campaign is soon told. Maximilian himself, with a heroic desperation worthy of a better cause, led his army of 10,000 men against the advancing forces of the Republicans, who were now largely superior in numbers as well as spirits. He was surrounded and driven into Queretaro, and after a well sustained siege, the entire imperial army was captured. Maximilian and the two Mexican commanders of his troops, Miramon and Mejia, were arraigned before a court martial, under the provisions of a law enacted in January, 1862, before the war begun, as criminals against the independence and safety of the Republic, against the laws of nations and the public order and peace, were condemned to death, and executed in the presence of the army on the 19th of June, 1867.

Macauley referring to the execution of Charles I says: "Men who die on the scaffold for political offences almost always die well." This was eminently true of Maximilian. His whole conduct, from the time he finally decided to remain in the country and link his fortunes to the fate of the Empire, was thoroughly manly and disinterested. He had faults and weaknesses, but cowardice was not one of them. On the morning of that summer day when he stood on the brow of the Cerro de la Campana, near the scene of his capture, in the lovely valley of Queretaro, he pleasantly said to his advocate: "What a beautiful sky! It is just like this I should have wished the day of my death to be." After addressing some words of encouragement to his two generals who were to be shot at the same moment, and embracing them, his last words were: "May my blood seal up the misfortunes of my adopted country. Long live Mexico." Then with one foot forward, lifting

his eyes towards heaven, he calmly pointed to his breast, and the fatal volley was fired which sent the three prisoners into eternity together, and the curtain dropped upon the sad tragedy of the Mexican Empire.

The execution of Maximilian was received in Europe with a feeling of indignation and was generally condemned by the civilized world; but time has greatly modified that judgment. The responsibility for the act rests upon President Juarez, inspired by his Chief Minister of State, Señor Lerdo de Tejada, his successor in the presidency; but it is doubtful if, under similar circumstances, any other ruler or people would have acted differently. Legalized regicide is not an unknown event in Europe. In the case of Charles I and Louis XVI the English and the French beheaded their own hereditary sovereigns; but in the person of Maximilian the Mexicans could see only a foreign usurper, who had come to overturn their long established institutions, who had deluged the land in blood, caused them to exhaust their resources and burden the nation with an immense debt. It is a fact not generally known that after the Junta of Notables had offered him the crown, an intelligent Mexican, sent as a Commissioner by the constitutional government, waited upon Maximilian at Miramar, explained to him the whole situation, and warned him that he was not the choice of the nation and that it would not receive him.

Let us illustrate the question by the supposition that at the close of the American Civil War, after slavery had been abolished by constitutional amendment and the Southern States had accepted the results of the contest, Jefferson Davis and General Lee had gone to Europe and enlisted France, England or other powerful nations of the old world in favor of the restoration of slavery, upon a promise to establish an Empire and place a prince of the house of Bonaparte, or of Hanover on the throne; that

these nations had dispatched large armies and powerful fleets to America, kindled anew secession and rebellion, and brought upon the Union a conflict of much greater proportions than the one from which it had just emerged with exhausted resources and depreciated credit; that the President and Cabinet had been driven out of Washington and a Bonaparte prince been crowned in the capital as Emperor of the United States; that the armies of the Union had been driven from the open field and when they still sought to resist the invader in the mountains, the wilderness and the swamps, by order of the new Emperor, the officers and soldiers when captured were shot down as highwaymen and outlaws; that the lawful President and Cabinet had been driven to Pittsburg, pursued to Cincinnati, followed to Chicago, chased out of St. Paul, and only escaped the fate of the captured soldiers by taking refuge in the desert mountains of the head waters of the Missouri on the British frontier; but that after six years of terrible war, after tens of thousands of the best sons of America had been slaughtered as outlaws and the whole country laid waste, finally the day of deliverance came, and the so-called Emperor, Mr. Davis and General Lee had been captured,—what would have been their fate?

Mutatis mutandis, this was the case of the Mexican people and their President. Juarez was not blood-thirsty in his character, as his leniency to the other foreign invaders and native traitors proved. He and Senor Lerdo, as far-sighted statemen, felt that this outrage upon national sovereignty and independence should be visited with such an exemplary punishment that the event would stand in history as a lesson and a warning to all European sovereigns against interference in the affairs of the American Republics.

Sometimes the question is mooted whether the Mexicans would have regained their independence but for the active

support of the United States in requiring Napoleon to withdraw his troops, and the steadfast recognition and sympathy extended to the Republican Government. The United States did no more than duty to their own future safety and interests dictated, and if this course had a material influence in hastening the conclusion of the contest, it no more detracts from the glory due to the Mexicans than does the alliance with France lessen the honor of the Americans in achieving their independence from Great Britain in 1783.

There was only one possible contingency which could have made the Maximilian Empire a success, and that was the triumph of the Southern Confederacy and an alliance offensive and defensive between these two new governments, supported by the active sympathy of the European monarchies. But fortunately the Southern rebellion and the European intervention were disastrous failures, and the two sister republics, emerging from the terrible conflict of fire and blood, have each placed in the foundation principles of their governmental edifice a corner-stone omitted by the patriots who gained their independence and which brought untold evils upon their descendants, freedom to the slave and religious enfranchisement to the citizen.

APPENDIX.

OFFICERS.

OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD JANUARY 17, 1911.

<i>President</i>	JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	{ JOB BARNARD, ALLEN C. CLARK.
<i>Treasurer</i>	WILLIAM HENRY DENNIS.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	MRS. MARY STEVENS BEALL.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	MICHAEL I. WELLER.
<i>Curator</i>	JAMES FRANKLIN HOOD.
<i>Chronicler</i>	MRS. MADISON A. BALLINGER
<i>Managers classified according to expiration of term of service</i>	{ 1912 { JOHN B. LARNER, HUGH T. TAGGART.
	{ 1913 { WILHELMUS B. BRYAN, WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX.
	{ 1914 { LOUIS P. SHOEMAKER, JOHN JOY EDSON.
	{ 1915 { MRS. CHAS. W. RICHARDSON, CORCORAN THOM.

COMMITTEES.

On Communications.

ALLEN C. CLARK, *Chairman*, F. A. RICHARDSON,
W. B. BRYAN, JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN,
CLARENCE R. WILSON, CHARLES S. BRADLEY,
L. P. SHOEMAKER.

On Qualifications.

M. I. WELLER, *Chairman*, JOHN JOY EDSON,
WILLIAM V. COX, WILLIAM HENRY DENNIS,
MRS. MADISON A. BALLINGER.

On Publication.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman*, CHARLES H. WALSH,
MRS. MARY STEVENS BEALL, S. WALTER WOODWARD,
JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN, W. B. BRYAN.

On Building.

JOB BARNARD, *Chairman*, GEORGE M. KOBER,
CHARLES JAMES BELL, JOHN TAYLOR ARMS,
CHARLES C. GLOVER, GLENN BROWN,
MRS. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON.

On Exchange.

JAMES F. HOOD, *Chairman*, HUGH T. TAGGART,
CORCORAN THOM, G. LLOYD MAGRUDER,
LEROY STAFFORD BOYD, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

On Membership.

WILLIAM HENRY DENNIS, *Chairman.*

CHARLES S. BUNDY,

EDSON L. WHITNEY,

BARRY BULKLEY,

CLARENCE B. RHEEM,

MISS CORDELIA JACKSON,

MISS MAUD B. MORRIS,

WALTER C. CLEPHANE,

MISS J. E. PRATHER,

MRS. M. B. DOWNING,

JOHN A. SAUL.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 21, 1911.

(Names of Life Members are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.)

Abell, Mrs. Edwin F.,	16 East Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.
Abell, Walter W.,	Sun Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Abert, William Stone,	1520 K St.
Addison, Mrs. Clare G.,	1765 N St.
Adriaans, John H.,	404 Sixth St.
Anderson, Thomas H.,	1531 New Hampshire Ave.
Arms, John Taylor,	1800 New Hampshire Ave.
Ashford, Mrs. Isabella W.,	1763 P St.
Baker, Mrs. Abbey Gunn,	1343 Clifton Street
Baker, John A.,	1819 H St.
Ballinger, Mrs. Madison A.,	1534 Twenty-eighth St.
Barbour, James F.,	520 Eighth St.
Barnard, Job,	1306 Rhode Island Ave.
Barr, Lester A.,	The Wyoming.
Beall, Mrs. Mary Stevens,	2116 P St.
Bell, Charles James,	1327 Connecticut Ave.
Blagden, Thomas,	Deerwood, Upper Saranac, N. Y.
Blair, Henry P.,	Colorado Building.
Blair, John S.,	1416 F St.
Blair, Montgomery,	Corcoran Building.
Blount, Henry Fitch,	"The Oaks," 3101 R St.
Borden, William Cline,	1801 California Ave.
Boyd, Leroy Stafford,	312 C St.
Bradley, Charles S.,	1722 N St.
Britton, Alexander,	1419 F St.
Brown, Chapin,	323 John Marshall Place.
Brown, Glenn,	Eighteenth and N. Y. Ave.
Brown, Miss Mary Perry,	1865 Mintwood Place.

Browne, Aldis B.,	1855 Wyoming Ave.
Bryan (M.D.), Joseph H.,	818 Seventeenth St.
Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart,	1330 Eighteenth St.
Bukey, Mrs. Jean Magruder,	Barcroft, Alexandria Co., Va.
Bulkley, Barry,	The Portland.
Bundy, Charles S.,	315 John Marshall Place.
Butterfield, John W.,	419 Fourth St.
Byrns (M. D.), Wm. Francis,	1923 Calvert St.
Carr, Mrs. William Kearny,	1413 K St.
Chilton, Robert S., Jr.,	U. S. Consulate, Toronto, Can.
Church, William A. H.,	912 B St., S. W.
Clark, Allen C.,	816 Fourteenth St.
Clark, Appleton P., Jr.,	1762 Lanier Ave.
Clephane, Walter C.,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Coe, Charles H.,	Langdon, D. C.
Conrad, Holmes,	1421 K St.
Cook (M.D.), George Wythe,	3 Thomas Circle.
Corning, John Herbert,	520 Thirteenth St.
Cox, William Van Zandt,	Second National Bank.
Coyle, Miss Emily B.,	1760 N St.
Craig, Miss Netta,	3125 O St.
Cull, Judson T.,	319 John Marshall Place.
Curry, Miss Cora C.,	1710 Corcoran St.
Curtis, William Eleroy,	1801 Connecticut Ave.
Dale, Mrs. Mary J. M.,	Chihuahua, Mexico.
Davenport, R. Graham, U.S.N.	1331 Eighteenth St.
Davis, Miss Adelaide,	213 C St., S. E.
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth B.,	2212 First St.
Davis, Madison,	316 A St., S. E.
Davis, Miss Miranda P.,	1725 Connecticut Ave.
DeLacy, William H.,	Juvenile Court.
Dennis, William Henry,	416 Fifth St.
Dent, Louis Addison,	717 Fourteenth St.
Devereaux, J. Ryan,	Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
Devine, John T.,	The Shoreham.
Devitt (S. J.), Rev. Edward I.	Georgetown University.
Dove, J. Maury.	1741 New Hampshire Ave.

Downing, Mrs. Margaret B.,	1262 Lawrence St., Brookland, D. C.
Dunlop, G. Thomas,	Fendall Building.
Eaton, George G.,	416 New Jersey Ave., S. E.
Edson, John Joy,	1324 Sixteenth St.
Eustis, William Corcoran,	1611 H St.
Fishback, Fred L.,	907 S St.
Flannery, John Spalding,	2017 O St.
Fletcher, Miss Alice C.	214 First St., S. E.
Gale, Thomas M.,	2300 S St.
Glennan, John W.,	Warder Building.
Glover, Charles C.,	1703 K St.
Granger, John Tileston,	1838 Connecticut Ave.
Griffin, Appleton P. C.,	Library of Congress.
Hagner, Alexander Burton,	1818 H St.
Hamilton, George E.,	Union Trust Bldg.
Hannay, Wm. Mouat,	532 Third St.
Harlan, John M.,	U. S. Supreme Court
Harries, George H.,	Fourteenth & E. Capitol Sts.
Hart, William O.,	134 Carondelet St., New Or- leans, La.
Harvey, Frederick L.,	2146 Florida Ave.
Hearst, Mrs. Phoebe Apperson,	Pleasanton, Cal.
Hemphill, John J.,	2108 Bancroft Place.
Henderson, John B., Jr.,	1601 Florida Avenue.
Henning, George C.,	Wash. Safe Deposit Co.
Henry, Mrs. Kate Kearney,	2021 I Street.
Heth, Miss Nannie R.,	1906 G St.
Heurich, Christian,	1307 New Hampshire Ave.
Hibbs, William B.,	Hibbs Building.
Hill, William Corcoran,	1724 H St.
Hood, James Franklin,	1017 O St.
Howard, George,	Nat. Savings & Trust Co.
Howard, George H.,	1914 N St.
Hoxie, Mrs. Vinnie Ream,	1632 K St.
Hughes, Percy M.,	318 B St., S. E.
Hunt, Gaillard,	Library of Congress.
HUTCHESON, DAVID,	P. O. Box H, E. Capitol Sta.

Hyde, Thomas,	1537 Twenty-eighth St.
Jackson, Miss Cordelia,	3010 O St.
Jameson, J. Franklin,	2231 Q St.
Janin, Mrs. Violet Blair,	12 Lafayette Square.
Jennings, Hennen,	2221 Massachusetts Ave.
Johnston, James M.,	1628 K St.
Judd, George H.,	420-22 Eleventh St.
Kauffmann, Rudolph,	Office <i>Evening Star</i> .
Kelly, Henry A.,	P. O. Department.
Kenyon, J. Miller,	930 Sixteenth St.
Kern, Charles E.,	1328 Harvard St.
Kibbey, Miss Bessie J.,	2025 Massachusetts Ave.
King, William,	3114 N St.
Kingsman (M.D.), Richard,	711 East Capitol St.
Knapp, Mrs. Martin A.,	Stoneleigh Court
Knight, Hervey S.,	McGill Building.
Knox-Heath, Mrs. Nelly Lloyd,	147 Highland Ave., Newton- ville, Mass.
Kober (M.D.), George M.,	1603 Nineteenth St.
Lambert, Tallmadge A.,	2209 Massachusetts Ave.
Lansburgh, James,	2511 Fourteenth St.
Larcombe, John S.	1815 H St.
Larner, John Bell,	Wash. Loan and Trust Bldg.
Larner, Philip F.,	918 F St.
Lenman, Miss Isobel Hunter,	1100 Twelfth St.
Lisner, A.,	1723 Massachusetts Ave.
Lothrop, Alvin Mason,	Cor. Eleventh and F Sts.
McCarthy, Miss Helena,	915 Fifteenth St.
McGee, W J,	Cosmos Club.
McGill, J. Nota,	Woodley Lane.
McGuire, Frederick Bauders,	1333 Connecticut Ave.
McKee, Frederick,	412 Fifth St.
McKenney, F. D.,	Hibbs Bldg.
Magruder, Caleb Clarke, Jr.,	The Cecil
Magruder (M. D.), G. Lloyd,	Stoneleigh Court
Magruder, John H.,	1843 S St.
Marshall, James Rush,	2507 Penna. Ave.
Matthews, Henry S.,	1410 G St.

Mattingly, William F.,	1616 H St.
May, Frank P.,	634 Pennsylvania Ave.
Mearns, William A.,	1319 F St.
Merritt, William E. H.,	1403 H St.
Miller, J. Barton,	1621 Thirty-fifth St.
Moore, (M.D.), Mark W.,	518 Fifth St.
Moore, Mrs. Virginia Campbell,	1680 Thirty-first St.
Morgan, Cecil,	Macon, Ga.
Morgan (M.D.), James Dudley,	919 Fifteenth St.
Morgan, Mrs. Jas. Dudley,	919 Fifteenth St.
Morris, Miss Maud Burr,	1603 Nineteenth St.
Morse, (M.D.), Edward E.,	Cosmos Club.
Mosher Mrs. James,	2000 S St.
Moss, George W.,	2139 Wyoming Ave..
Neale, Sidney C.,	1306 F St.
Nevitt (M.D.), J. Ramsay,	1820 Calvert St.
Noyes, Theodore Williams,	1730 New Hampshire Ave.
O'Connell, Rt. Rev. D. J.,	1000 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.
Owen, Frederick D.,	1618 T St.
Oyster, James F.,	1314 Rhode Island Ave.
Parker, E. Southard,	1738 Connecticut Ave.
Parsons, Arthur J.	1818 N St.
Peacock, Miss Virginia T.,	2466 Ontario Road.
Peelle, Stanton J.,	The Concord.
Pellew, Henry E.,	1637 Massachusetts Ave.
Pelz, Paul J.,	2011 F St.
Pentland, Andrew W.,	1330 Eighteenth St.
Perry, R. Ross,	Fendall Bldg.
Philp, Mrs. Sarah B.,	3248 N St.
Porter, Miss Sarah Harvey,	1834 K St.
Prather, Miss Josephine E.,	1310 Vermont Ave.
Pratt, Frederick W.,	Corcoran Building.
Preston, Robert Lee,	1327 Eighteenth St.
Ramsay, Francis M., U.S.N.,	1923 N St.
Rheem, Clarence B.,	727 15th St.
Richards, William P.,	District Building.
Richardson (M.D.), Chas. W.,	1317 Connecticut Ave.

Hyde, Thomas,	1537 Twenty-eighth St.
Jackson, Miss Cordelia,	3010 O St.
Jameson, J. Franklin,	2231 Q St.
Janin, Mrs. Violet Blair,	12 Lafayette Square.
Jennings, Hennen,	2221 Massachusetts Ave.
Johnston, James M.,	1628 K St.
Judd, George H.,	420-22 Eleventh St.
Kauffmann, Rudolph,	Office <i>Evening Star</i> .
Kelly, Henry A.,	P. O. Department.
Kenyon, J. Miller,	930 Sixteenth St.
Kern, Charles E.,	1328 Harvard St.
Kibbey, Miss Bessie J.,	2025 Massachusetts Ave.
King, William,	3114 N St.
Kingsman (M.D.), Richard,	711 East Capitol St.
Knapp, Mrs. Martin A.,	Stoneleigh Court
Knight, Hervey S.,	McGill Building.
Knox-Heath, Mrs. Nelly Lloyd,	147 Highland Ave., Newton- ville, Mass.
Kober (M.D.), George M.,	1603 Nineteenth St.
Lambert, Tallmadge A.,	2209 Massachusetts Ave.
Lansburgh, James,	2511 Fourteenth St.
Larcombe, John S.	1815 H St.
Larner, John Bell,	Wash. Loan and Trust Bldg.
Larner, Philip F.,	918 F St.
Lenman, Miss Isobel Hunter,	1100 Twelfth St.
Lisner, A.,	1723 Massachusetts Ave.
Lothrop, Alvin Mason,	Cor. Eleventh and F Sts.
McCarthy, Miss Helena,	915 Fifteenth St.
McGee, W J,	Cosmos Club.
McGill, J. Nota,	Woodley Lane.
McGuire, Frederick Bauders,	1333 Connecticut Ave.
McKee, Frederick,	412 Fifth St.
McKenney, F. D.,	Hibbs Bldg.
Magruder, Caleb Clarke, Jr.,	The Cecil
Magruder (M. D.), G. Lloyd,	Stoneleigh Court
Magruder, John H.,	1843 S St.
Marshall, James Rush,	2507 Penna. Ave.
Matthews, Henry S.,	1410 G St.

Mattingly, William F.,	1616 H St.
May, Frank P.,	634 Pennsylvania Ave.
Mearns, William A.,	1319 F St.
Merritt, William E. H.,	1403 H St.
Miller, J. Barton,	1621 Thirty-fifth St.
Moore, (M.D.), Mark W.,	518 Fifth St.
Moore, Mrs. Virginia Campbell,	1680 Thirty-first St.
Morgan, Cecil,	Macon, Ga.
Morgan (M.D.), James Dudley,	919 Fifteenth St.
Morgan, Mrs. Jas. Dudley,	919 Fifteenth St.
Morris, Miss Maud Burr,	1603 Nineteenth St.
Morse, (M.D.), Edward E.,	Cosmos Club.
Mosher Mrs. James,	2000 S St.
Moss, George W.,	2139 Wyoming Ave..
Neale, Sidney C.,	1306 F St.
Nevitt (M.D.), J. Ramsay,	1820 Calvert St.
Noyes, Theodore Williams,	1730 New Hampshire Ave.
O'Connell, Rt. Rev. D. J.,	1000 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.
Owen, Frederick D.,	1618 T St.
Oyster, James F.,	1314 Rhode Island Ave.
Parker, E. Southard,	1738 Connecticut Ave.
Parsons, Arthur J.	1818 N St.
Peacock, Miss Virginia T.,	2466 Ontario Road.
Peelle, Stanton J.,	The Concord.
Pellew, Henry E.,	1637 Massachusetts Ave.
Pelz, Paul J.,	2011 F St.
Pentland, Andrew W.,	1330 Eighteenth St.
Perry, R. Ross,	Fendall Bldg.
Philp, Mrs. Sarah B.,	3248 N St.
Porter, Miss Sarah Harvey,	1834 K St.
Prather, Miss Josephine E.,	1310 Vermont Ave.
Pratt, Frederick W.,	Corcoran Building.
Preston, Robert Lee,	1327 Eighteenth St.
Ramsay, Francis M., U.S.N.,	1923 N St.
Rheem, Clarence B.,	727 15th St.
Richards, William P.,	District Building.
Richardson (M.D.), Chas. W.,	1317 Connecticut Ave.

Richardson, Mrs. Charles W.,	1317 Connecticut Ave.
Richardson, Francis Asbury,	Hotel Grafton.
Richardson, Mason N.,	Fendall Building
Riggs, Miss Alice L.,	1617 I St.
Riggs, Lawrason,	1311 Massachusetts Ave.
Rittenhouse, David,	1607 Twenty-eighth St.
Roberts, William F.,	1413 New York Ave.
Rudolph, Cuno H.,	District Building.
Russell, Monsignore Wm. T.,	619 Tenth St.
Saul, John A.,	344 D St.
Shahan (D.D.), Rt. Rev. T. J.	Catholic Univ. of America.
Shand, Miles M.,	Department of State.
Shandelle(S.J.). Rev. Henry J.,	Georgetown University.
Shoemaker, Louis P.,	612 Fourteenth St.
Shuey, Theodore F.,	U. S. Senate
Simmons, B. Stanley,	1255 Irving St.
Simpson, Henry K.,	1207 E. Capitol St.
Simpson, (M.D.), John Crayke,	1421 Massachusetts Ave.
Sleman, John B., Jr.,	Evans Bldg.
Small, John H., Jr.,	Cor. Fourteenth and G Sts.
Smith, Thomas W.,	2334 Columbia Road
Snow, Alpheus H.,	2013 Massachusetts Ave.
Southgate, (Rev.) Edward M.,	Soldiers' Home.
Sowers (M.D.), Z. T.,	1707 Massachusetts Ave.
Spear, Ellis,	Victor Building.
Spofford, Miss Florence P.,	1621 Massachusetts Ave.
Stone, (M.D.), I. S.,	1618 Rhode Island Ave.
Swisher, (Ph.D.), Charles C.,	Cosmos Club
Swormstedt, John S.,	1423 New York Avenue.
Sylvester, Richard,	District Building.
Taggart, Hugh T.,	3249 N St.
Taylor, C. Bryson,	1822 Massachusetts Ave.
Thom, Corcoran,	Amer. Security and Trust Co.
Tindall (M.D.), William,	District Building.
Todd, William B.,	1243 Irving St.
Truesdell, George,	1627 Lincoln Ave.
Tucker, Charles Cowles,	Evans Building.
Van Wickle, William P.,	1225 Pennsylvania Ave.
Walsh, Charles H.,	2021 H St.

Warner, Brainard Henry,	916 F St.
Weller, Michael I.,	East Wash. Savings Bank.
White, C. Albert,	Bond Bldg.
White, Charles E.,	621 Third St.
White, Enoch L.,	1753 Corcoran St.
White, Robinson,	602 F St.
Whitney (Ph.D.), Edson L.,	1234 Euclid St.
Willard, Henry K.,	Kellogg Building.
Williams, Charles P.,	1675 Thirty-first St.
Wilson, Clarence R.,	Pacific Building.
Wilson, James Ormond,	1439 Massachusetts Ave.
Wolf, Simon,	2013 Columbia Road.
Wood, Rev. Charles,	2110 S St.
Woodhull, Maxwell V. Z.,	2033 G St.
Woodward, Fred E.,	Eleventh and F Sts.
Woodward, S. Walter,	2015 Wyoming Ave.
Wooley, R. W.,	Home Life Bldg.
Wright, W. Lloyd,	1908 G St.
Wyman (Surg. Gen.), Walter,	Stoneleigh Court.

COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE COLUMBIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 199, Vol. 13.)

1910.

- January 11. The Land Policy of the Government in the District of Columbia. A Discussion. W. B. Bryan, Charles B. Bundy, Allen C. Clark, Louis P. Shoemaker and M. I. Weller. To be published in a future volume.
- February 8. Captain William Mayne Duncanson. Allen C. Clark. Published in this volume.
- March 8. An Old Letter, some Forgotten History of the City and the Man—Washington. Thomas Forsythe Nelson. Published in this volume.
- April 12. Reminiscences of Governor Shepherd's Administration. William Tindall, M.D. Published in this volume.
- May 10. Commodore Joshua Barney, the Hero of the Battle of Bladensburg. Michael I. Weller. Published in this volume.
- November 15 Maximilian and his Mexican Empire. Hon. John W. Foster. Published in this volume.
- December 20 Thornton and the Steamboat. Gaillard Hunt. To be published by the author.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

113th meeting.

January 11, 1910.

About 50 members and guests, with President Morgan in the chair, listened to the discussion of "The Land Policy of the Government in the District of Columbia" by Messrs. W. B. Bryan, Charles S. Bundy, Allen C. Clark, Louis P. Shoemaker and M. I. Weller.

At the 16th Annual Meeting immediately following, reports were presented and elections held.

114th meeting.

February, 1910.

Vice-President Allen C. Clark made the communication of the evening on "Captain William Mayne Duncanson" and exhibited a number of letters from Captain Duncanson, Thomas Law, Judge Cranch and others mentioned in the communication; also a photographic copy of a portrait of the Captain. Mr. M. I. Weller added some items of interest as to the land originally owned by Captain Duncanson.

President Morgan occupied the chair and there were present about 50 members and guests.

115th meeting.

March 8, 1910.

To President Morgan in the chair and about 85 members and guests, Mr. Thomas Forsythe Nelson made a communication on "An Old Letter, some forgotten History of the City and of the Man—Washington" with annotations. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Nelson asked his audience to help him solve two problems—the official position of George Washington at the time of his death, and the present location of two full-length portraits, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, presented by those monarchs to the United States and which hung for many years in the Capitol.

The discussion was participated in by President Morgan, Mrs. Ballinger, Justice Barnard and Messrs. Weller, Croggon and Clark.

*116th meeting.**April 12, 1910.*

Dr. William Tindall made his communication to President Morgan and about 65 members and guests, his subject being "Reminiscences of Governor Shepherd's Administration." President Morgan opened the ensuing discussion which was participated in by Messrs. A. C. Clark, W. B. Bryan, M. I. Weller, L. P. Shoemaker, James Croggon, James O'Callahan and Judge Charles S. Bundy.

*117th meeting.**May 10, 1910.*

President Morgan occupied the chair and there were present about 80 members and guests.

A minute of sympathy and sorrow on the death of King Edward VII, of England, prepared by ex-President, the Hon. John A. Kasson, was read by the Secretary and endorsed by the Society.

The communication of the evening was by Mr. M. I. Weller on "Commodore Joshua Barney, the Hero of the Battle of Bladensburg." The subject was discussed by Messrs. Bundy, Walsh, C. C. Magruder, Dennis, Mrs. Ballinger and Mrs. Beall.

Judge Bundy moved a vote of thanks for the carefully prepared and accurate paper.

*118th meeting.**November 15, 1910.*

President Morgan welcomed the Society after the summer adjournment, directed attention to some letters from L'Enfant which were on exhibition, and called upon Mr. Glenn Brown for information as to the probable date of the unveiling of the L'Enfant monument in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Mr. Brown suggested the appointing of a committee to represent the Society, and the following members were selected: Messrs. Glenn Brown, James Dudley Morgan, Corcoran Thom,



E. FRANCIS RIGGS.

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H

Hennen Jennings, William King, Mrs. M. A. Ballinger and Mrs. C. W. Richardson.

The communication of the evening was by the Hon. John W. Foster on "Maximilian and his Mexican Empire." The subject was discussed by Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Richardson, and Messrs. Barnard, M. I. Weller, Woodhull and Truesdell. Mr. Weller moved a vote of thanks to the Historian of the evening.

119th meeting.

December 20, 1910.

President Morgan called the meeting to order; there were about 80 members and guests.

Resolutions of sympathy and sorrow on the death of ex-President, the Hon. John Adam Kasson and also on Elisha Francis Riggs, at the request of the committee appointed in November to draft them, were read by the Secretary and adopted by the Society.

Mr. Gaillard Hunt made the communication of the evening on "Thornton and the Steamboat." The subject was discussed by President Morgan, Judge Bundy, who moved a vote of thanks, and Messrs. Weller, Tindall, Clark, C. Albert White and W. H. Dennis.

Of the above meetings, the first five were held in the Banquet Hall of the Shoreham; the last two, in the Lecture Hall of the Washington Club, 1710 I street.

IN MEMORIAM.

MINUTE OF SYMPATHY AND SORROW.

The following Minute of Sympathy and Sorrow was prepared by ex-President, the Hon. John A. Kasson, submitted to the Society on May 10th, 1910, and unanimously endorsed by all those present at the 117th meeting:—

It seems proper that this Society should take special notice of so important an historical event as the death of King Edward the Seventh, following as it did the unprecedentedly long and successful reign of the late Queen Victoria.

It was a difficult rôle to play a part which should rival hers in the opinion of the English peoples, yet the general verdict of history will be that King Edward the Seventh has proved himself a worthy successor to his noble mother.

The cause of international peace has ever found in him a powerful friend and ardent advocate, and he has also promoted the prosperity of his subjects and incidentally tightened the bonds of amity between the two great English-speaking nations.

We, therefore, heartily join in the mourning of the English people at his loss and in their prayers for the prosperous reign of his successor.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE.

The following Resolutions prepared by Mr. M. I. Weller and Mr. John B. Larner, acting as a Committee for the Columbia Historical Society, were approved by the Board of Managers, December 16, 1910, and adopted by the Society on the 20th of the same month:—

WHEREAS, By the inexorable decree of our Heavenly Father, the Honorable John A. Kasson, after a long life devoted to the service of his country, has been summoned to his eternal home, and



E. FRANCIS RIGGS.



WHEREAS, his untiring zeal as President of the Columbia Historical Society, has endeared him to his surviving associates and

WHEREAS, We desire to give appropriate recognition of esteem to his revered memory,

Be it Resolved, By the Board of Managers in special meeting assembled, that we deeply lament our irreparable loss, sustained by the Society in his death, which we herewith express, in the adoption of these resolutions, to be spread upon our minutes in token of our intense grief.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable wisdom, to call our late associate and charter member, Elisha Francis Riggs, to his final abiding place as the reward of a life well spent in the amelioration of his fellowmen, and

WHEREAS, his untimely death has created a vacancy in the Board of Managers of the Columbia Historical Society, that is deeply deplored by his associates, who loved and admired him for his sterling manly qualities constantly employed in the uplifting of humanity in his native city, and whose memory we trust will never be forgotten,

Be it Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss sustained by this community by his demise, and that we tender herewith, our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of gloom, to his bereaved family, with the earnest assurance that we share their grief over the death of our dear friend and esteemed associate, and

Be it Furthermore Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed upon the minute book of our Society and a copy thereof duly engrossed, be presented to his afflicted widow.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1910.

RECEIVED.

Dues from members.....	\$915.00
Sales of publications, etc.,.....	109.50
	<u>\$1,024.50</u>

EXPENDED.

For annual volume (No. 13,).....	\$430.56
"The Shoreham," rent.....	150.00
Pacific Building, rent.....	80.00
Washington Club, rent.....	20.00
Recording Secretary.....	175.00
Printing.....	43.80
Postage and express.....	63.23
Sundries.....	29.25
Insurance on archives.....	4.90
	<u>\$996.74</u>
Balance on hand.....	27.76
	<u>\$1,024.50</u>
Balance brought down.....	\$27.76
Balance on hand from 1909.....	193.33
Life membership fund and interest.....	108.73
	<u>\$329.82</u>

WILLIAM HENRY DENNIS,

Treasurer.

MARCH 27th, 1911.

Audited and found correct.

WM. STONE ABERT

FRED. MCKEE

WM. M. HANNAY

Auditing Committee.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORD- ING SECRETARY FOR 1910.

*To the President and Members of the Columbia Historical Society,
Greeting:*

The Recording Secretary submits the Seventeenth Annual Report, beginning with the 113th meeting, January 11, 1910, and ending with the 119th meeting, December 20th, of the same year.

During the year the Society has admitted 30 new members, lost 8 by death, 6 by resignation, 14 by other causes, and still has a membership of 234, our gains just balancing our losses.

The Board of Managers have held 7 meetings, with an average attendance of 9 members. The Society has held 7 meetings, 5 in the Banquet Hall of the Shoreham and 2 in the Lecture Hall of the Washington Club, with an average attendance of 71 members and guests.

Volume 13 of *The Records*, issued in 1910, contains 217 pages and 16 fine illustrations.

The Secretary takes great pleasure in recording the renting of a room for the Society's library in the Pacific Building. The attendance at this room can be only a labor of love owing to the limited means at the Society's disposal. The room so far has been open but one day each week; it is, however, a step in the right direction and will no doubt, in time, lead to better things—larger quarters, librarian and assistants, a thorough system of indexing, not only of titles but also of the contents of all books relating to District affairs.

Although not known when the room was rented, it has been learned recently that no more appropriate building could have been selected as the first home of the Society's library, since the Society itself had its inception in this very building, the present Corresponding Secretary and the Curator having been accustomed to meet in the latter's office in the Pacific Building to

discuss District history long before they took their plan of a historical society to Dr. Toner who became the first president of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY STEVENS BEALL,

Recording Secretary.

JANUARY 17, 1911.

Society.

*their place
the first president*

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

To the President and Members of the Columbia Historical Society:

Secretary

I hand you herewith my Seventeenth Annual Report as Curator of the Society.

Nothing has been purchased for the library during the year.

The following have been acquired by gift or exchange:

RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN LOUISIANA. Hon. W. O. Hart. Gift of author.

BIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE descriptive of the Portraits belonging to The Society of the New York Hospital. Gift of the Hospital.

THE REVISED CODE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1857.

CORPORATION LAWS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON to the end of the Fiftieth Council, June 3, 1853.

THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, 1848.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, MANUAL, RULES AND BARCLAY'S DIGEST.

The above four books were the gift of Miss Helena McCarthy.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Jan. 1884-1885; also the seventeenth to the twenty-fifth Report, July 1899 to 1908, inclusive. Presented by Mrs. M. S. Beall.

A NEW GUIDE TO WASHINGTON: by George Watterston. 1842. Presented by Mr. John B. Larnier.

THE RE-INTERMENT OF MAJOR PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT. Presentation of Gavel, James Dudley Morgan, M.D. Reprint 1910. Presented by the author.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS PAINTER. Published, 1910. Presented by Mrs. Lewis Clephane.

IN MEMORIAM—Frederic Wolters Huidekoper. 1840-1908. Published, 1910. (Cloth bound.) Presented by Mrs. Huidekoper, Mr. Frederic Louis Huidekoper and Mr. Reginald Shippen Huidekoper. Another copy (paper bound). Presented by the Society of the Colonial Wars.

COLONEL NINIAN BEALL. C. C. Magruder, Jr. 1910. Presented by the author.

SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Dedication services for Tablet and Boulder to memory of Colonel Ninian Beall, October 30, 1910. Presented by the Society.

GILBERT THOMPSON. Marcus Benjamin, LL.D. 1910. Presented by the author.

COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR 1809. Presented by Mr. M. I. Weller.

LINCOLN OBSEQUIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1866. Presented by Mrs. Irene E. Pulizzi.

LOUIS RAYMOND FRANCINE, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers 1837-1863. Published, 1910. Presented by Dr. Albert Philip Francine.

BOOKS, Pamphlets and Newspapers from Miss Cordelia Jackson.

ABOUT 30 bound books, numerous pamphlets, 3 portraits, etc., from the library of the late Hon. John A. Kasson. Presented by Mr. Charles K. Wead.

ABOUT 150 bound books, besides numerous reports, documents and pamphlets from the Public Library, Washington, D. C. Presented by the Library.

FOUR large photographs of the west bank of the Hudson river, showing the route followed by Burgoyne's army during the Revolutionary War. Presented by Mrs. C. Augusta Sheldon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC copy of portrait by Robert Fulton of Joel Barlow. Presented by Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster.

PHOTOGRAPHIC copy of oil portrait of Gen. John Mason of Analostan Island. Presented by Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster.

500 SHEETS of engraved paper with envelopes to match. Presented by Mr. James F. Hood.

TABLE for the Society's library. Presented by Mrs. Mary Stevens Beall.

AN INKSTAND for library table. Presented by G. G. Stevens Hughes.

A SAND-SHAKER about 75 years old, for the library table. Presented by Mr. J. Burke Worthington, of Bridgehampton, Long Island.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the James Sprunt Historical Publications. Vol. 8, No. 1, 1919. Vol. 9, No. 2, 1910. In exchange with the Society.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, Draper. Vols. IX and X, 1909. Proceedings at the 57th Annual Meeting. 1910. In exchange with the Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF OREGON TO THE UNION. 1910. In exchange with the Society.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Commissioners for detecting and defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York; Minutes of the Albany County Board. 1778-1781. Vol. III., 1910. In exchange with the Society.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK. Administration of Francis Lovelace. 1668-1673. Vol. I. Minutes. Collateral and Illustrative Documents, I-XIX. 1910. In exchange with the Society.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Publications of, No. 19, 1910. In exchange with the Society.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Annual Report of, 1886, 1890, 1891, 1892. In exchange with the Society.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS AND OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS. 1910. In exchange with the Library.

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS, issued by the Library of Congress from 1897 to January 1911. In exchange with the Library.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GENEALOGIES in the Library of Congress. 1910. In exchange with the Library.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletins of. Issued in 1910, 8 nos. of. In exchange with the Library.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE for 1910. In exchange with the Magazine.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Collections of, Nos. III to X. Also Nos. XVII to XIX. In exchange with the Society.

THREE WISCONSIN CUSHINGS. Theron Wilber Haight.

FEDERALISM IN NORTH CAROLINA. Henry McGilbert Wagstaff. 1910.

GEOLOGY OF THE VIRGINIAS. W. B. Rogers. Reprint, 1884.

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. State and Local Historical Societies. Reuben Gold Thwaites. In exchange with the Society.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Collections of, Vols. IV to IX. Also Biennial Report, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th 15th. In exchange with the Society.

MONTANA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vols. IV to IX inclusive. In exchange with the Society.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, Bulletins of. In exchange with the Bureau.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. HOOD,
Curator.

JANUARY 17, 1911.

REPORT OF THE CHRONICLER.

Mr. President:—I have the honor to submit the following report:—

JANUARY 1910.

1. President Taft holds first public reception.
23. Thermometers in Jacksonville, Florida and Washington, D. C. register, each, thirty-four degrees.
28. Women of the District, adopt measures to abstain from foods controlled by Trust.
28. Mrs. Elizabeth Lanier Dunn died; wife of General William McKee Dunn, U.S.A.
29. Two thousand young cherry trees, gift of the Japanese Government to the City, were burned on account of disease.

FEBRUARY 1910.

15. Contractors begin demolition of old St. Matthew's Catholic Church, corner 15th and H St.
15. Reverend Canon Ames, Asst. Rector of St. Thomas Church and first Librarian of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, died in Washington City.

MARCH 1910.

4. Warm, bright spring weather.
7. Powell School Building, School St. between Park Road and Irving St., opened for use.
17. Art Gallery New National Museum opened.
26. In Convention Hall, the National Geographic Society gave to the Antarctic explorer, Sir Earnest Shackleton, a gold medal "for his contributions to science." Presentation made by President Taft.

APRIL 1910.

2. President Taft issues a proclamation, making Friday, April 13th, the day on which the taking of the Thirteenth Decennial Census is to be begun.
26. Dedication of the Bureau of Pan-American Republics.
28. President Needham, George Wash. University, resigns.

MAY 1910.

5. Dr. Gallaudet resigns presidency Gallaudet College. Prof. Percival Hall succeeds him.
11. Dedication of Pulaski and Kosciusko Monuments.
18. Death of the Honorable John A. Kasson, former president of the Columbia Historical Society.

JUNE 1910.

1. Opening of Piney Brance bridge.
 23. James W. Colley died, aged eighty-eight years. Joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, February 13, 1843, Columbia Lodge No. 10, but later transferred to Beacon Lodge. Was the oldest Odd Fellow in the District of Columbia, and a native Washingtonian.
 23. Mrs. Mary A. Kern died. Born in Washington, on New Jersey Ave., near the Capitol, Oct. 9th., 1820.
 24. Congress passed the bill giving Montrose Park to the City.
- In the month of June, four hundred and forty-two marriage licenses were issued, the largest number ever issued in one month.

JULY 1910.

1. Twenty-four school yards opened as play-grounds.
4. Commemorative bronze tablets unveiled on Decatur house and old Capitol Prison.
6. E. Francis Riggs died at his summer home in New London, Conn. Mr. Riggs was a **Manager** of the Columbia Historical Society.

AUGUST 1910.

15. The International Esperanto Congress met in Washington.

SEPTEMBER 1910.

15. Major Romaine finds old plaster casts, removed from the Pension Office and identifies many of the busts of Indians, whom he has known.

26. The President of the United States gives first house party ever given by a President to his Cabinet, in the White House.

29. The International Prison Reform Society meets in Washington.

OCTOBER 1910.

4. Court of Appeals Building, in Judiciary Square, dedicated; the Judges wearing robes, for the first time in the history of the Court.

15. Opening of Commercial Club in the old Cameron house.

28. Bishop Harding, of the Diocese of Washington, laid the corner stone of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

29. George Washington University removed from 15th and H Streets. Buildings having been sold.

30. The Society of Colonial Wars dedicated a rock and tablet to the memory of Col. Ninian Beall, patentee of the Rock of Dumbarton, the old site of Georgetown, on the lawn of St. John's Episcopal Church, Georgetown. Col. Beall first settled in Calvert Co., Md., about 1655.

NOVEMBER 1910.

1. Corner stone laid by Bishop Harding, of the Chapel of the Nativity, a memorial to the late Bishop Satterlee at the Cathedral Site of St. Albans.

13. West Street Presbyterian Church commences 130th Anniversary of its foundation.

DECEMBER 1910.

7. The statue to Baron von Steuben dedicated.

MINNIE F. BALLINGER,
Chronicler.

PRESENT AND FORMER OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS.

JOSEPH MEREDITH TONER, M.D.*.....	1894-1896
HON. JOHN ADAM KASSON.....	1897-1906
HON. ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER.....	1906-1909
JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN, M.D.....	1909-

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

GARDINER GREEN HUBBARD.....	1894-1895
AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD*.....	1894-1908
JOHN ADAM KASSON.....	1895-1897
ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER.....	1897-1906
JOB BARNARD.....	1906-
ALLEN C. CLARK.....	1909-

TREASURERS.

ELISHA FRANCIS RIGGS.....	1894-1896
JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN.....	1896-1901
LEWIS JOHNSON DAVIS, (acting treasurer) Mar 19-Dec 4, 1900	
WILLIAM A MEARNs.....	1901-1907
WILLIAM HENRY DENNIS.....	1907-

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

MARCUS BAKER.....	1894-1895
MRS. MARY STEVENS BEALL.....	1895-

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MICHAEL IGNATIUS WELLER.....	1894-
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*Died while holding office.

CURATORS.

JAMES FRANKLIN HOOD, 1894-

CHRONICLERS.

WILHELMUS BOGART BRYAN 1898-1907

WILLIAM A. MEARNS, (elected 1907, but never served).

MRS. MADISON ADAMS BALLINGER 1909-

MANAGERS.

MISS KATE FIELD* 1894-1896

W J MCGEE 1894-1906

LAWRENCE GARDNER 1894-1897

JAMES CLARKE WELLING* 1894-

JOHN G. NICOLAY 1894-1897

ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER 1894-1897

THEODORE WILLIAMS NOYES 1894-1899

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON* 1894-1907

JAMES ORMOND WILSON 1895-1909

LEWIS JOHNSON DAVIS* 1897-1906

MARCUS BAKER* 1896-1903

HUGH THOMAS TAGGART 1897-

SAMUEL CLAGETT BUSEY* 1897-1901

TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT 1899-1905

JOHN B. LARNER 1901-

JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN 1903-1909

ALLEN C. CLARK 1906-1909

WILHELMUS BOGART BRYAN 1907-

MRS. CHARLES WILLIAMSON RICHARDSON 1907-

ELISHA FRANCIS RIGGS* 1905-1910

ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER 1909-1910

G. LLOYD MAGRUDER 1909-1910

LOUIS PIERCE SHOEMAKER 1910-

JOHN JOY EDSON 1910-

WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX 1909-

CORCORAN THOM 1911-

*Died while holding office.

NECROLOGY.

1910, March 22nd.....	ELDRED G. DAVIS
1910, May 18th.....	JOHN ADAM KASSON
1910, July 6th.....	ELISHA FRANCIS RIGGS
1910, October 9th.....	LAMBERT TREE
1910, December 16th.....	GEORGE J. MAY

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